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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Chernyshev on U.S. 'Extremely Dangerous' ABM Path AA 1
Bush 'Working Over' Belgian Government on SDI AA 2
FRG Scientists To Study SDI Participation [PRAVDA 27 Jun] AA 2
IZVESTIYA Reports on Bush Bonn Press Conference [27 Jun] AA 3
Bogdanov Attacks U.S. Attitude to Arms Curbs [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 Jun] AA 4
House Blocks Space Weapons Test Allocations AA 6
U.S.-USSR Medium-Range Arms Group Meets 27 Jun AA 6

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

27 June CEMA Meeting, Tikhonov Speech Reported [PRAVDA 28 Jun] BB 1
Tikhonov Talks With Dascalescu BB 2
Tikhonov Talks With Filipov BB 2
Warsaw CEMA Session Ends; Documents Signed BB 3
Tikhonov Leaves Warsaw BB 3
Tikhonov Met by Aliyev, Others BB 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

IZVESTIYA Reports Lomeyko Remarks on Cyprus [27 Jun] CC 1
Aliyev Receives World Health Organization Head CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Korionov: Terrorism Fueled by U.S. Policies [PRAVDA 27 Jun] A 1
'Bright Star' Increases Mideast 'Military Threat' [Shabayev] A 2
'Kernel Usher' Simulates Hostages Rescue Operation A 3
USSR Reportedly Warns U.S. Against Military Act [KUNA] A 3
Shultz UN Talk Full of 'Gross, Insulting Attacks' A 3
L. Ponomarev Commentary A 4
Kondrashov Gives Rationale for Anti-U.S. Terrorism [IZVESTIYA 28 Jun] A 5
Impact of Reagan's Economic Policy Analyzed [Kornilov] A 7
Nikonov Receives Agriculture Specialist Crystal A 8

CHINA

Moscow Mandarin Reports Gorbachev Kiev Speech B 1
PRAVDA Reports Visit to FRG by Zhao Ziyang B 1
[18 Jun]

NORTHEAST ASIA

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Views Korea on War Anniversary C 1
USSR Speaks Out for Korean Reunification C 3
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 25 Jun]
Japan-U.S. Pacific Alliance Threatens Far East [Levin] C 4

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan-Pakistani Talks To Continue in August D 1
Afghans Take Advantage of Amnesty Decree D 1
Shcheglov Appointed Soviet Ambassador to Nepal D 1
[PRAVDA 20 Jun]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Le Duan Delegation Visits Moscow for Talks E 1
Stopover in Tashkent E 1
Arrives in Moscow [VNA] E 1
Visit to Kremlin E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Hungarian Foreign Minister To Visit Early July F 1
TASS Reports Kadar Meeting With Brandt F 1
USSR-Polish Cooperation Commission Meets F 1
[IZVESTIYA 26 Jun]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Arab Communist Parties Issue Conference Statement H 1
[PRAVDA 21 Jun]
PRAVDA Contrasts U.S. Aid to Israel, Egypt H 4
[23 Jun]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Nicaraguan Congress Delegation Visits USSR K 1
Nicaragua Seeks DMZ With Costa Rica To Reduce Tensions K 1
Nicaraguan People Warned of Disguised CIA Explosives K 2
Corvalan Believes Unity Key To Ousting Pinochet K 2
[EXCELSIOR 14 Jun]
USSR, Columbia Agree to 85-86 Exchange Program K 5
USSR, Ecuador Exchange Jubilee Greetings K 5
[IZVESTIYA 18 Jun]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev Visits Plant, Tours Dnepropetrovsk R 1
[PRAVDA 27 Jun]
Gorbachev, Shcherbitskiy Address Kiev CP Meeting R 1
Shcherbitskiy Speech R 1
Gorbachev Speech R 2
DPA: Sakharov Home in Gorkiy 'Uninhabited' R 6
Serious Illness Reported R 6
[AFP]
Grishin Addresses Moscow Labor Collectives R 7
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 18 Jun]
Attends Gorkom Session R 16
Vorotnikov Visits Mordovian ASSR, Penza Oblast R 16

CHERNYSHEV ON U.S. 'EXTREMELY DANGEROUS' ABM PATH

LD271821 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 27 Jun 85

["Washington: The Continuation of Dangerous Course" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev

The treaty concluded in perpetuity by the USSR and the USA to limit ABM systems becomes the main obstacle for the U.S. Administration to the fulfilment of its ambitious plans to disrupt strategic parity and achieve military superiority in the world. Washington is prepared to implement at any cost its plans of creating strike space arms, the programme of "star wars". U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said outright that if it turns out that an absolutely reliable ABM system can be created, the United States will have to overstep the ABM Treaty limitations.

In reality the United States has been undermining the ABM Treaty for a considerable time now. In the opinion of the U.S. Administration the time has come when it should get rid of the foundation of the entire process of strategic arms limitation and reduction. Indeed, the latest flight of the Discovery space shuttle set the beginning to tests of elements of large-scale ABM systems in space.

So the U.S. Administration is looking for the ways to get rid of restrictions imposed by the treaty and to save face while trying to break the treaty. But those who mastermind this step dangerous for peace clearly lack imagination. They make recourse to a hackneyed method, that of shifting the blame on the other side.

A special report of the CIA that was presented to the U.S. Congress is compiled according to this method. The report is, certainly, about the "Soviet menace" to the United States and to the ABM Treaty. It can be compared with similar transoceanic "research" for the absurdities and falsehoods it contains. What is the worth of the assertions that the USSR already has the main ABM components and has even created appropriate potential for their mass production? But the "thesis' that the Soviet Union will be able to deploy a national ABM system as early as 1986 is the ultimate in lies.

If the authors of the "research" believed their allegations if only in the slightest, their civic conscience could have suggested to them the conclusion that it is necessary to recommend to accept immediately the Soviet Union's proposal to impose a moratorium on the development, including research, testing and deployment of strike space arms for the entire period of the talks in Geneva. But the aim of the CIA's report is to incline the legislators and the public opinion to quite a different thing, that the United States "has a right" not to observe any restrictions imposed on it by the ABM Treaty and to continue implementing the programme of "star wars". This is the real purpose of the report, this is why the accumulations of lies were needed.

All this combined with the recent decisions of the U.S. Administration concerning the Salt-2 treaty shows that Washington persists with its course aimed at the destruction of the system of treaties and agreements, at untying its hands for an even more unrestrained arms race, including that in the new area, outer space. This course is extremely dangerous for the whole world and for the security of the United States itself.

BUSH 'WORKING OVER' BELGIAN GOVERNMENT ON SDI

LD271827 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Brussels June 27 TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush who arrived for a visit here has been intensively working over the Belgian Government to compel it to support the Reagan programme of "star wars". Speaking on the results of the Belgian-U.S. talks Bush admitted that he was pressing on Prime Minister Wilfried Martens to get Belgium's consent to the participation in U.S. plans connected with militarization of space. He exerted pressure at two levels, the government and the private sector. George Bush unambiguously urged the Belgian authorities not to prevent industrialists from participating in the development of space.

As to the Belgian side, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, judging by his pronouncements, refrained from making official commitments to this effect. But he did not say "no" to Washington about participation of the Belgian private sector and specialists in the work to implement the "star wars" programme. The prime minister reported that a delegation of Belgian industrialists will shortly visit the United States to study the question.

Bush was praising in every way the decision of the Belgian Government about the deployment of a first consignment of cruise missiles on the Belgian territory, the decision that was made under the United States' pressure despite protests of the progressive public. Just as during his visits to Italy, FRG and the Netherlands, Bush was camouflaging dangerous U.S. projects connected with the deployment of first-strike missiles in Western Europe and preparations for "star wars" by assertions that they will, allegedly, have a favourable effect on the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

This showed again the United States' striving to use the talks in Geneva to cover up military preparations whose purposes is to ensure strategic superiority of the United States.

Serious contradictions were revealed during Bush's talks with representatives of the leadership of the Common Market. "Trade war" between the United States and the EEC now comprises more than 30 items. The commission of the European Community threatened the United States with serious counter-measures if Washington persists in the intensification of protectionist and discriminatory measures concerning the United States' import of goods from EEC countries. Representatives of the Common Market rebuffed the pressure of the USA which seeks the change in their practice of trade in farm produce. It was noted during conversations with the Washington emissary that criticism by Washington looks ever more strange in view of the fact that the United States recently signed an agreement with Israel under which serious privileges in the commercial and economic sphere were granted to Israel.

FRG SCIENTISTS TO STUDY SDI PARTICIPATION

PM271328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "Engaging in an Adventure"]

[Text] Bonn, 26 Jun -- U.S. Vice President G. Bush paid a lightning visit here yesterday. The main item on the agenda of the U.S. emissary's visit is the FRG's participation in the elaboration of the "star wars" program.

It is typical that Bush's first meeting in Bonn was with F.-J. Strauss, prime minister of Bavaria and chairman of the Christian Social Union, who is also chairman of the supervisory council of the "Aerobus" Company, which has links with the "Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm" aerospace concern.

It appears from the U.S. vice president's statements to journalists that so far he has not received the FRG leaders' agreement to their country's participation in this program, although, judging by a statement issued by a West German Defense Ministry spokesman the day before, the issue has in practice been resolved. The local press reports that a delegation of FRG industrialists and scientists will go to the United States in September for the purpose of "studying the possibility" of participating in the American "star wars" program.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON BUSH BONN PRESS CONFERENCE

PM271149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent Ye. Bovkun: "Mission of Coercion"]

[Text] Bonn -- G. Bush's brief visit to the FRG capital ended with a small press conference during which the U.S. vice president tried to describe his lightning tour of West Europe in tones as calm as possible. Even when he was answering keen questions he tried to smooth the corners. But he did not succeed in concealing differences on the main issue -- the attitude toward plans to create space weapons.

The newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE transparently hinted that the majority of West European governments engaged in preparing for the EEC session in Milan treated Bush's mission cooly. In the FRG only the conservative wing of the ruling coalition is displaying the readiness to place its neck unhesitatingly in the yoke of the "star wars" program. A. Dregger, leader of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] faction in the Bundestag, is most zealous in advocating the "expansion of cooperation" in the field of "space research." In an interview with the radio station DEUTSCHLANDFUNK he stated, in a sufficiently sharp tone, that he considers "irrational and stupid" a "European system" of security which would be independent of the U.S. system. The same logic is present in the arguments of several other CDU/CSU politicians.

G. Bush said in Bonn that the aim of his trip was once again to "invite" the West Europeans to cooperate in preparing for "star wars" in the interests of "stabilizing peace," but the Bonn stop during his tour attests rather to a new attempt to compel his partners to engage in this cooperation. The U.S. vice president came to West Europe not to invite them but to prevail upon them.

In Bonn he talked with many politicians of the ruling coalition. Putting right the tactlessness of the White House, who did not wish to meet Social Democratic Party chairman W. Brandt during his visit to the Rhine, Bush exchanged opinions with representatives of the Social Democratic Party. However, at the press conference he preferred not to expand too much on the content of his talks because with rare exceptions he had not succeeded in achieving a complete coincidence of views.

"What are you after: our money, the contribution of our scientists, or our technology?" Bush was asked point-blank by one West German journalist. "Cooperation," R. Reagan's envoy replied vaguely. His address to journalists was unusually brief and colorless, unless you count the routine emotional anti-Soviet passages.

There was one thing he managed to express comprehensibly: The United States does not intend to alter its hard line in Geneva and is preparing the West European public in advance for the possibility of a breakdown in the talks on the pretext of the alleged intractability of the USSR, which is opposed to moving the arms race into space.

BOGDANOV ATTACKS U.S ATTITUDE TO ARMS CURBS

PM271020 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Radomir Bogdanov "International Review": "Dangerous Illusions"]

[Text] R. Reagan's Republican administration has been in power 5 years, and throughout this time the situation in the world has remained complex -- more than that, dangerous. It is no secret that it has become so as a result of the policy pursued by Washington.

According to figures from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, military spending on our planet reached the astronomical sum of $820 billion in 1984. This astronomical buildup was occasioned by the fact that since 1980 U.S. arms spending has risen by 40 percent! It is by no means an accident that the Pentagon budget is 10,000 times (!) greater than appropriations for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which is called upon under U.S. law to implement arms limitations and reductions.

The facts attest that the present U.S. Administration is oriented toward a continual buildup of the U.S. strategic offensive potential in the hope of acquiring the potential for a disabling [obezoruzhivayushchiy] first nuclear strike. Under these conditions it is actively working to destroy the treaty system that restrains the nuclear arms race. Recently the U.S. Administration has been feverishly studying scenarios for putting an end to the restrictions imposed by the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty. This treaty, as is well known, enshrined the approximate military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States. It also laid the foundations for a substantial lowering of the level of this equilibrium.

The scenario of continued observance of the SALT II treaty provisions by the U.S. side was rejected out of hand, and for entirely understandable reasons: The treaty in no way fits in with the administration's military-strategic plans. President Reagan's 10 June statement on U.S. policy with regard to existing treaties and agreements in the strategic arms limitation sphere attests to the U.S. side's gradual slide out of the treaty and its discarding of the limitations envisaged by it one after another. Of course, given the domination of extremist elements in the administration, Washington would prefer a direct and overt renunciation of its commitments under the treaty. However, the White House considered this a risky step, since it could not entirely ignore international public opinion. In order to reduce the scale of the moral and political damage it started seeking a formula which would obscure the true meaning of Washington's decision. Thus, when announcing his intention to withdraw a Poseidon submarine from combat service when the U.S. Navy receives the next modern Trident nuclear submarine, the President stressed that this is a one-shot measure and does not mean that he will take similar action in the future. However, this is by no means the sole decision of this type. The United States has left in its wake a long trail of the most blatant violations of international agreements and accords in the arms limitation sphere.

In an attempt to camouflage its actions aimed at undermining these agreements and accords, the Reagan administration is resorting to a method it has long since rehearsed -- making clearly farfetched accusations against the other side. The intention is to undermine public confidence in the USSR as a partner in the talks and thereby show the futility of further dialogue with the Soviet Union.

The organizers of the slanderous anti-Soviet campaign are counting on the shortness of human memories, endlessly repeating: "The Russians cannot be trusted." The reply to this, and it is a convincing one, can only be provided by the facts. These include, for instance, the joint U.S. Defense Department, Joint Chiefs of Staff, State Department, and U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency document submitted to Congress in June 1980, which states that the Soviet Union has observed the 14 arms control agreements signed since 1959. THE NEW YORK TIMES recently wrote caustically that it is hardly worth thinking, as the Reagan administration is trying to suggest to Americans, that the "line of U.S. presidents from Nixon and Ford to Carter wanted or was able to cover up violations (of treaties -- R.B.) on the part of our most difficult adversary."

It is the Soviet side that has every reason to question not only the sincerity of the incumbent U.S. leaders as regards arms limitation and reduction, but in general their observance of fundamental Soviet-American treaties. A serious blow to trust in the U.S. stance was dealt by the U.S. Senate's refusal to ratify three important nuclear arms control agreements, including the SALT II treaty. The frustration of this treaty's ratification gave the United States a free hand in the massive deployment of long-range cruise missiles. As a result, a new category of strategic weapons, of which there are already thousands, has emerged. Trust in the U.S. leadership has also been shaken by the decision to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear means in West Europe in circumvention of accords reached on SALT II in the hope of obtaining unilateral military advantages. It is typical that the circumvention plan was hatched and implemented while the SALT II talks were in progress. The program for the creation of strike space means and of a large-scale system of so-called ABM defense coupled with the buildup of strategic offensive arms is also aimed at smashing the strategic balance and attaining U.S. military superiority.

Acting in circumvention of the SALT II treaty, people in Washington now claim that a second new type of ICBM -- the SS-25 missile -- has supposedly appeared in the Soviet Union. Yet the President is well aware that no second new type of Soviet strategic missile exists. The old SS-13 missile, which is being modernized strictly in accordance with the SALT II treaty, is being portrayed as a "new" missile. The false accusations are needed in order to reserve for the United States the "right" to breach one of the key treaty provisions and create as well as the MX missile another strategic missile, the Midgetman. Such is the methodology of forgery to justify preprogrammed breaches of the treaty. Announcing his administration's stance toward the SALT II treaty, the President warns that Washington in no way intends to call a halt to its destructive work. It intends to amputate vitally important SALT II provisions as they become an obstacle to the planned programs for the creation and buildup of strategic arms. The actual departure from adherence to the treaty is used as a pretext to speed up the implementation of these programs.

According to data cited in THE WASHINGTON POST, there is no influential member of the U.S. leadership who advocates firm observance of the treaty obligations. A particularly furious attack against the treaty is mounted by leaders of the Pentagon, the Department of Justice, the CIA, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Agency director K. Adelman not only does not advocate the establishment of arms control, but actually criticizes all existing agreements in this sphere.

Having taken the path of reneging on pledges that have been made, people in Washington must clearly understand the consequences to which the stance taken by the White House as regards the SALT II treaty leads. The TASS statement draws the U.S. side's attention to the fact that it should not delude itself that it "will be allowed to determine arbitrarily which obligations will be observed and which will not. To expect the other side to go along with such a line on the part of the United States is a dangerous delusion."

We proceed on the basis of realities, and the realities are as follows: The United States is making one decision after another adopting Pentagon military programs. Only lip service is paid to concern over the dangerous consequences of the arms race. In 1981-1985 Congress approved 95.7 percent of the administration's requests aimed at whipping up the arms race.

The United States has still not taken a single step to curb the arms race; this is obviously not a part of its plans. The Soviet Union will draw the appropriate conclusions from all this, conclusions dictated by the interests of its own security and the security of its allies.

I would like to recall -- and this has been stated repeatedly in our country at the highest level -- that the Soviet Union has no desire to gain any unilateral advantages over the United States and the NATO countries. We do not need this. We do not intend to threaten them or dictate our will. Our goal is the cessation of the arms race and the total destruction of nuclear weapons.

HOUSE BLOCKS SPACE WEAPONS TEST ALLOCATIONS

LD271115 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] The House of Representatives of the United States Congress has voted in favor of a moratorium on tests of antisatellite weapons and blocked allocations for the program in the next fiscal year, which begins in October. As Congressman George Brown, California Democrat, has said, tests of antisatellite weapons will whip up the arms race and lessen security in the world. Speakers in the debate indicated that the Soviet Union had already introduced a moratorium on its antisatellite systems. It is expected that the decision of the House will come up against stiff resistance from the Reagan administration.

U.S.-USSR MEDIUM-RANGE ARMS GROUP MEETS 27 JUN

LD271259 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 27 TASS -- A session of the group for nuclear medium-range weapons was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

27 JUNE CEMA MEETING, TIKHONOV SPEECH REPORTED

PM281005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Meetings in Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jun -- A meeting took place here yesterday between W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and the heads of the delegations taking part in the 40th CEMA session. The leader of the SFRY delegation, the secretary of CEMA, and representatives of the countries taking part in the session were also present at the meeting.

Warmly welcoming those present, W. Jaruzelski noted that the questions being studied at the CEMA session are of great significance for the further development of the socialist community countries, including Poland. He stressed that the documents adopted by the session will promote the deepening of the fraternal countries' socialist economic integration and the dynamic expansion of their collaboration in various sectors of the national economy on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

On behalf of the heads of the delegations, N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, thanked the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish Government and W. Jaruzelski personally for creating favorable conditions for the session to work successfully. The session's significance in the development of our cooperation, he said, is determined above all by the fact that we associate the resolution of our most important economic and social tasks with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and with reaching leading positions in the cause of the intensification of production.

In our country these questions were the subject of the recent conference in Moscow, with a report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We regard the fraternal parties' positive response to the results of this conference not only as an expression of support for our course of all-around intensification of the economy on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress, but also as a very important prerequisite for the pooling of our efforts in this direction. This is now the most important thing, including as regards the strengthening of our common positions in the economic competition between the two systems.

Our parties' Central Committees and the fraternal countries' governments attach paramount significance to the elaboration of a comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress for the CEMA countries. The implementation of this program and of the agreements on cooperation which have already been concluded or are being prepared, and the coordination of plans for the next 5-year plan are associated with the resolution of the important task of strengthening the technical and economic invulnerability of the community countries.

We have all we need, N.A. Tikhonov went on, to ensure that socialism's positions in the world become stronger and stronger. We have the determination to progress along the path mapped out, on the basis of our tremendous economic and scientific potential, natural wealth, and major unutilized reserves, but our resources are not unlimited. We must think about saving them in every way, and not only for the sake of the future. Even today, the intensification of the economy is inconceivable without an active resource-saving policy and an improvement in the quality and technical standard of output. The path to this goal leads through the deepening of specialization and production sharing, above all in machine building.

Our collective experience shows that socialist building is the living creativity of communist and workers parties and the working people of all countries. In this connection I would like to stress the significance of the broad exchange of experience for the most rational resolution of our countries' common problems and for the improvements of the machinery of socialist economic management. The firm foundation of our cooperation is the unity of goals and practical policy of our fraternal parties. Their collaboration has been enriched by the important new form -- the conference of Central Committee secretaries for economic issues. Everything we do together strengthens our positions in confrontation with imperialism and in rebuffing its attempts to achieve military superiority. Despite the complexity of the international situation, we will not lessen our efforts to improve it, we will demonstrate socialism's advantages in peaceful competition, and, of course, we will take care to ensure the socialist community's security, as the situation demands.

In conclusion N.A. Tikhonov wished the Polish party and state leadership and the Polish people new successes in the cause of socialist building.

Tikhonov Talks With Dascalescu

LD271349 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jun (TASS) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today met Constantin Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, prime minister of the Romanian Government. In a conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, a number of questions concerning Soviet-Romanian cooperation were considered in the light of the accords which were reached on further expanding and deepening commercial-economic exchanges in the coming 5-year plan. Satisfaction was expressed at the development of socialist economic integration within the framework of the CEMA, which is receiving fresh stimuli as a result of the efforts of the fraternal countries, which are directed toward accelerating scientific-technical progress.

Tikhonov Talks With Filipov

LD271347 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1207 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jun (TASS) -- A meeting took place here today between Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

During the friendly conversation, the two sides exchanged opinions on a number of questions of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation, including questions connected with the coordination of state plans for the economic and social development of the two countries for the new 5-year plan. In this the Soviet Union and Bulgaria proceed from the need to further deepen their many-sided links, for close cooperation in various spheres of the national economy, and for their active participation in the integrationist measures of the socialist community within the CEMA framework.

Taking part in the conversation were, on the Soviet side: Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; on the Bulgarian side; Andrey Lukanov and Stanish Bonev, candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairmen of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; and Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

WARSAW CEMA SESSION ENDS, DOCUMENTS SIGNED

LD271544 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw June 27 TASS -- The countries of the socialist community are doing whatever they can to safeguard peace and are resolutely standing for radical reductions in nuclear armaments and for preventing the militarisation of space. This was stated by the participants in the 40th meeting of the CMEA session at the level of heads of government which closed in Warsaw today. The session summed up the results of work on implementing the decisions of the economic summit of the CMEA member countries in Moscow in 1984. It was stressed that the CMEA member countries would draw up their programmes for further socio-economic development on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the intensification of production. A general agreement on multilateral cooperation in the development and organisation of specialisation and co-production in flexible production systems for engineering and their large-scale introduction was signed during the meeting of the session. A programme of cooperation among the fraternal countries in the economical and rational use of material resources to the year 2000 was adopted. The first step in the implementation of the programme is an agreement signed at the meeting for multilateral cooperation in utilising natural gas as motor fuel for transportation vehicles. The participants reviewed progress in coordination of the national economic development plans of the CMEA member countries for 1986-1990, in the course of which the decisions of the economic summit are being consistently implemented. The CMEA member countries are carrying out a series of measures to expand their fuel, energy and raw materials base. Large inter-system power transmission lines are being built in Poland, Bulgaria and Romania and new generating units have been put into operation at atomic power stations in Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, who made the closing address at the meeting, noted that the work of the CMEA session passed in an atmosphere of unanimity, fraternal friendship and mutual understanding. The decision was taken to convene the next meeting of the CEMA session in Bucharest in 1986.

Tikhonov Leaves Warsaw

LD271533 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jun (TASS) -- The Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Warsaw for home today. It was taking part in the 40th session of CEMA. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and by other officials.

Tikhonov Met by Aliyev, Others

LD271722 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- The Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who attended the 40th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, returned from Warsaw to Moscow today. At Moscow's airport the delegation were welcomed by Geydar Aliyev, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Mikhail Solomentsev, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and other officials.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS LOMEYKO REMARKS ON CYPRUS

PM271221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the session of the commission to hold UN Year and International Peace Year in the USSR was held 26 June at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center.

V.B. Lomeyko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry press section, familiarized journalists with the statement by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, who is the commission's chairman. Answers were given to journalists' questions regarding the United Nations' activity.

Answering, in particular, a question about the USSR's attitude toward UN efforts to settle the Cyprus problem, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Soviet Union supports the constructive efforts of the United Nations and its general secretary to lead the solution of the Cyprus problem out of its deadlock. In our view this would also be helped by the convening of a representative international conference on Cyprus within the framework of the United Nations.

The USSR invariably comes out in support of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and treats with respect its status as a nonaligned state. The withdrawal of all foreign troops, the elimination of foreign military bases on the island, and the cessation of outside interference -- those are the main conditions for a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the corresponding UN resolutions, with a consideration for the two communities' legitimate interests.

The Soviet Union, the speaker noted, condemns the attempts to create a so-called "independent Turkish state" on Cyprus and believes that these actions are aimed directly at splitting Cyprus and contradict the decisions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

ALIYEV RECEIVES WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION HEAD

LD251242 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Dr Halfdan Mahler, director-geneal of the World Health Organization (WHO), in the Kremlin today.

Their conversation, which passed in a spirit of mutual understanding, covered the state of the prospects for the USSR's particpation in the activities pursued by WHO. The interlocutors agreed that it is essential to unite the efforts of physicians and medical scientists of different countries and broad international medical circles in general to a still greater degree to improve the people's health, one of the main conditions of which is the preservation of world peace.

KORIONOV: TERRORISM FUELED BY U.S. POLICIES

PM280902 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Political Observer's Remarks": "Where Are the Roots of Evil"]

[Text] The world public's attention is focused on the attempts by U.S. ruling circles to exploit the dramatic events of the last few days involving several international airlines for the implementation of schemes which have very little in common with ensuring either tranquillity in the world or the safety of passengers. Furthermore, these incidents are being used to step up psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and other states.

It is well known that the hijacking of aircraft and the capture of hostages are contrary to international law. The Soviet Union has invariably insisted at international forums which have examined corresponding questions that the strictest measures be taken to eliminate air piracy in particular.

One can, of course, understand the feelings of people in those countries who have either personally, or had relatives who have fallen victim to a hijack or, even worse, an aircraft disaster or other similar dramatic event. However, one cannot fail to protest most resolutely at any attempts to turn such events into a pretext for fanning military hysteria. This is exactly how Washington is acting now.

Speaking at a press conference a few days ago, U.S. State Department spokesman Gelb voiced displeasure in connection with the was the Soviet public and our press in particular interpret the concentration of U.S. warships off the coast of Lebanon. It is known to everyone that the incident involving the American airliner detained in Beirut has been used by the Pentagon as a pretext for saber-rattling in Lebanon's direction. Mr Gelb considers this conclusion... an "absurd fabrication," but he was put in a spot by none other than U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who declared forthrightly: "This could be the beginning of war. This goes to explain our latest military preparations which, in our opinion, must be made for actions which it may be decided to take." Is this not state terrorism pure and simple?

A recent incident in the Salvadoran capital is also being used to comprehensively step up tension in Central america. People in the Pentagon are no longer satisfied just with the transformation of Honduras into a springboard for attacks on Nicaragua. Provocations are now also being organized along the Costa Rican border.

In Washington U.S. Secretary of State "Shultz has to date been holding almost daily sessions on the problem of terrorism at which, as a staffer put it, he presses and presses and continues to insist on 'terrorist threats' and countermeasures by the United States," THE WASHINGTON POST reported. In an interview given to UPI a few days ago Shultz again demanded "the strengthening of the U.S. intelligence apparatus for the purposes of combating terrorism."

In reality, one cannot fail to raise the question of the role of the Washington administration, which has not only itself made terrorism a component of its foreign policy but is also assisting on its territory the activity of subversive elements preparing terrorist actions against other states.

This is clearly shown by the facts surrounding the sabotage of the Indian airliner, which resulted in the death of 329 persons. "The loss of the Indian aircraft," the Delhi newspaper STATESMAN writes, "clearly demonstrates the total impunity with which Sikh terrorist groupings operate in Canada, the United States, and Britain, where the official authorities simply ignore India's anxiety."

The Sixth terrorists have not simply found refuge in the United States, as in Canada and Britain. A few days ago the world press flashed the admission by a former serviceman from the "Green Berets" units, who declared for everyone to hear that he runs a mercenary training school in the state of Alabama where he trains Sikhs to carry out sabotage actions.

The line of attaining U.S. military superiority and the pursuit of the policy of terrorism in international affairs are two sides of one and the same coin. This coin is minted by the policy of trampling the legitimate rights and interests of sovereign states and peoples, the spreading of ideological and racial hatred, and the line of greater tension in the world followed by Washington.

'BRIGHT STAR' INCREASES MIDEAST 'MILITARY THREAT'

LD272145 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 27 Jun 85

["SabreORattling" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 27 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Washington announced the forthcoming holding of large-scale "Bright Star" military exercises on the territories of Egypt and Oman. Several Thousand U.S. servicemen will be sent to the Middle East to take part in these militaristic games.

The Pentagon makes assurances that this is a long-planned, almost a routine operation that has nothing to do with the seizure of U.S. hostages in Beirut. It is hard to say whom they in Washington hope to mislead with such "reassuring" statements, maybe only people who are extremely inexperienced in politics. So these statements cannot be believed. Even the U.S. news agency UPI reporting on the exercises stresses that thousands of U.S. soldiers will come in handy if Reagan decides to stages a military action against Lebanon.

So this is really another threat to use force, a crude and overt blackmail with regard not only to Lebanon but also to all forces of the Arab world which do not wish to yield to U.S. diktat and tolerate Israeli expansion. The outcries about "combatting terrorists" that are made in Washington are nothing more than a coverup for its own policy of state terrorism. How else can one asses the threat to "close the Beirut airport" and impose an economic blockade on Lebanon, the threat that is borne up by the concentration off Lebanon's shores of strike forces of the U.S. Navy with hundreds of aircraft and nearly two thousand-strong force of marines onboard? The actions that Washington is perpetrating in Nicaragua with the use of its mercenaries can only be assessed as piratic actions.

Whereever the sprouts of the new and progressive appear, Washington immediately attempts to impose its will on emergent states, to tell them what policy they should conduct in their home. And those in washington who claim the right to alter the world of today the way they like to stop at nothing to overthrow or liquidate those who do not suit them or defy their will.

The heightening of the military threat in the Middle East is part of the policy of diktat and state terrorism conducted by the Washington administration.

'KERNEL USHER' SIMULATES HOSTAGE RESCUE OPERATION

LD272217 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] San Francisco, June 27 TASS -- The Pentagon is intensifying preparations for fresh armed ventures abroad. The "Kernel Usher" exercises have just ended near San Diego in southern California. About 10,000 Marines who took part in them beached on the Pacific coast from eight U.S. naval ships.

According to a spokesman for the command, the exercises simulated a beaching operation "to rescue American hostages."

USSR REPORTEDLY WARNS U.S. AGAINST MILITARY ACT

LD271048 Kuwait KUNA in English 0917 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, June 27 (KUNA) -- The Soviet Union has indirectly warned the U.S. and Israel against a military adventure in Lebanon to free American hostages held in Beirut, according to a press report here Thursday.

Quoting diplomatic sources in Moscow, AL-QABAS newspaper said today that the Soviet warning, relayed through unnamed West European countries, indicated to a possible Soviet undertaking of its obligations under the terms of the Syrian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation on defending Syria's territories and vital security interests.

The paper hinted that the Soviet Union might have included the Lebanese Al Biqa' Valley as a security zone vital to Syria.

SHULTZ UN TALK FULL OF GROSS, INSULTING ATTACKS

LD271927 Msocow TASS in English 1859 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] San Francisco, June 27 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz delivered as speech here on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, which was replete with gross and insulting attacks on that major international forum The speech of the head of the U.S. diplomatic community also demonstrated that the Reagan administration intended to make every effort to impose on the world community its diktat so as to use it to further Washington's global strategic plans.

The main targets for Shultz's slanderous attacks were the Soviet Union and the developing countries, whose principles policies in the United Nations are a serious obstacle to the attempts to remake the world in the "American mould." Trying to besmirch the immense efforts made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to avert war and to promote international cooperation, Shultz went so far as claiming that the USSR "never shared the original ideals that gave impetus to the United Nations." It is obvious from the address of the secretary of state that Washington's impotent rage is caused by the fact that the Soviet Union "has added steadily to the number of votes that it can count on to support its actions both inside and outside the United Nations."

Anger is bad council. Perhaps that was why Shultz, noting the importance of and need for the United Nations, at the same time contradicted himself by admitting that "for years, the United States failed to take the United Nations seriously." Now, according to him, the United States must "play a forceful role." What does this turnaround mean? The secretary of state makes no secret that this "forceful role" must be played in the United Nations "to protect our interests, to promote our democratic values and our ideals."

And the worth of "American values" was forcefully demonstrated by Washington over the past few decades by the ruthless aggression in South East Asia, by destabilising subversive actions in many regions, including Latin America, primarily Chile, Grenada and Nicaragua, the Middle East, and also southern Africa in an attempt to check the national liberation movement.

Shultz is obviously worried by changes in the structural composition of the United Nations, born of immense transformations in the world, as a result of which many newly independent states joined the world organisation. Since they do not share the views of the United States, the secretary of state qualified them "undemocratic."

Shultz's jubilee address shows that the United States will not shrink from gross pressure and blackmail in its attempts to influence U.N. policies. He stated threateningly that "the United States and its representatives make clear to other nations that we take their votes and the decisions of U.N. bodies seriously, that our bilateral relations with other nations will be affected by their behaviour in international forums."

The address by Shultz is viewed here as proof that the Reagan administration intends to continue its course of subverting the United Nations and hampering the accomplishment of the noble goals for the sake of which it was established 40 years ago.

L. Ponomarev Commentary

LD272021 Moscwo TASS in English 1941 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The United States declares for policy from strength in the United Nations Organisation. Such is the main political concept of the present Washington administration with regard to the United Nations. Speaking in San Francisco on Wednesday at a function on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter, U.S. Secretary of State George Shutlz declared that "the United States must play a forceful role in the United Nations to protect its interests". And he threatened United Nations member countries that the United States bilateral relations with other nations will be affected by their behaviour at "international forums". In other words, the attitude of the U.S. Administration will depend on whether or not the governments of those countries agree to be Washington's obedient puppets. In this overt form the United States Government tries to impose its diktat on the United Nations and to compel that organisation to follow in the wake of the U.S. politics.

As to the policy from strength of the present United States Administration with regard to the United Nations as a whole and its individual members, Washington's political and diplomatic pressure has been stepped up in the recent years. All that it remains for Washington to do is to bring aircraft carriers into the East River on whose bank the United Nations Headquarters is situated to flex muscles each time the United States is pressing for some decisions in its favour. If such warships are sent to the coasts of Lebanon or Nicaragua why not try it close to the banks of Manhattan?

The United States policy must rest on force, the diplomacy must be borne up by force, force is an instrument of politics -- these are only a few of the fundamental concepts of the foreign policy course of the Washington ruling circles. Egotistic and chauvinistic interests of the U.S. rulers govern international relations of the United States.

The Washington leaders want the United Nations or, at least, the overwhelming majority of its members to dance to a U.S. tune, sacrificing their national interests, sovereignty and independence.

An example of haughty arrogance of the Washington politicians was the United States demonstrative withdrawal from UNESCO only for the reason that they were not getting the political dividends they were counting on. But the United Nations Charter to which the United States is a signatory demands that all members should observe such fundamental principles as equality and self-determination of peoples, non-use of force, peaceful settlement of international disputes, non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Washington's concept of policy from strength grossly contradicts these principles for to conduct policy and diplomacy from strength in the United Nations means to subvert that organisation from within, to destabilise the entire international life.

The U.S. aggressive circles are constantly trying to impose their will on other countries, to alter the world of today at any cost the way it suits them. This is now precisely the main source of danger for peoples, the biggest threat to universal peace.

KONDRASHOV GIVES RATIONALE FOR ANTI-U.S. TERRORISM

PM271711 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Stanislav Kondrashov "Political Observer's Opinion": "But Who Are the Judges?.."]

[Excerpt] It is no distortion of the meanings of words to speak of the new American hysteria. You can sense it even at a distance, sitting in Moscow and observing developments solely on the basis of reports from across the ocean. Even allowing for the Americans' well-known fondness for exaggeration and sensationalism, it is clear that the seizing of 40 hostages by Shi'ite Muslims has grown in the United States to the scale of a national crisis, which, moreover, they are threatening to turn into an international crisis by raising the American fist over Lebanon.

Everyone is making his contribution to this crisis. The latest news jostles for space in the newspapers. It fills the television screens at the times when the latest bulletins are shown. Statesmen make as much use as possible of platforms planned in advance or cropping up by chance to reaffirm their 100-percent patriotism and their boundless concern for the unfortunate Americans, and to bring down thunder and lightning, as yet only verbal, on the international terrorists. Of course, President Reagan is at the center of attention. Again and again he shows his compatriots a picture of the world in two colors, with himself and his policy painted in virginal lily-white and America's enemies as black as tar.

Here is one of the President's statements: "We regard these killings, aircraft hijackings, and kidnappings as an attack by uncivilized barbarians on all of Western civilization." In another improvised speech he pittied the American captives as "victims of the devil."

Of course, nobody envies the hostages who are in the terrorists' hands. They fear for their lives and do not know how things will turn out. They can hardly be regarded as being in any way to blame. Some of them, apparently, are vacationers, travelers. They flew to Europe for a vacation, for the beauty and fragrance of the Mediterranean summer, and then on 14 June, in the air between Athens and Rome, flight 847 found itself quite unexpectedly in the very thick of Near Eastern politics, drama, and tragedy.

They and their relatives deserve understanding and sympathy, and of course any state should help out its citizens when they find themselves in trouble abroad.

Yes, they are innocent, to the extent to which private citizens are not responsible for their state's actions, but different concepts should not be confused. The innocence of the American hostages does not in itself remove either responsibility or blame from the American state. President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and the other officials, however, keep quiet about that, denying the existence of any such link as that which exists by way of direct cause and effect between general American policy and an individual episode where American passengers are captured and taken hostage.

President Reagan speaks of an "attack by uncivilized barbarians on all of Western civilization." But where was he when the soldiers of his "strategic ally" dragged 766 Shi'ite hostages onto Israeli territory in yet another act of flagrant lawlessness? He kept quiet and is still keeping quiet about that, although now even the State Department has admitted, through clenched teeth, that Israel thereby violated the Geneva Convention, by no means for the first time. What would the American President have said if 766 Americans had been seized on American territory and forcibly carried off abroad, to a foreign prison? We need have no doubt that he would regard that as a reason to declare war on the abductor state. Or another version -- would he have kept quiet if those same Shi'ite Muslims had raided Israeli territory and come back with plunder in the form of 766 Israeli hostages? No, he would certainly have remembered his duties as the leader of "Western civilization" who protects his friends and allies against the intrigues of "uncivilized barbarians."

The latest story and the latest bout of hysteria, which is not yet over, are further vivid evidence of the famous American double standards, or in other words duplicity, duplicity and hypocrisy overlaid with racism and chauvinism: There are second-class peoples and individuals who are useless, worthless, who count for nothing, and nobody really considers their sacrifices or their sufferings; and there are first-class people who are your compatriots, who can call you to account at elections or in polls of that public opinion which determines your popularity, or through the powerful lobbies, including the most influential -- the Israeli lobby. That is the political, psychological, pragmatic, and philosophical background to the new crisis.

But even duplicity is not the most important aspect of the case. "International terrorism" was born and is growing because a fertile soil was created and is being fed for it by the cult of strength, which American imperialism asserts more strongly than before under Reagan -- the cult of strength, and its product, the lack of rights for those who do not have strength at their disposal. In the eyes of the strong, the weak are always guilty, the fabulist Krylov observed, guilty because they cannot stand up for themselves. Strength, however, is a broad concept, for even the weak have a kind of strength, augmented by the desire for vengeance. The Shi'ites do not have the strength to carry out a retaliatory raid on Israel and come back with 766 Israeli hostages. What choice do they have? To reconcile themselves to tyranny?! No, of course not, this is the late 20th century. So they use what strength they have, what violence they are capable of, and seize an American plane with American passengers in a place where they will not encounter superior opposing strength -- in the air between Athens and Rome.

They are perfectly well aware of the basic fact that you can only make Israel see reason through America, and that Washington will only try to make Israel see reason when American lives are in danger and American public opinion brings pressure to bear on the American President. This is tough logic, and it grinds down innocent people, and believe me, we have no intention of justifying the terrorists in any way.

We only want to say: In principle they are talking with their antagonists in the same language of violence, only in different "dialects": One side has the aircraft carrier Nimitz and the Marines, and the other has a couple of pistols and grenades combined with Muslim fanaticism and the willingness to sacrifice their own lives.

We mention all this if only because it is the rule for any unbiased judicial investigation to hear and understand the other side, yet also because in this trial by world public opinion which is taking place in connection with the new events, the American side would like to arrogate to itself the right to be judge and prosecutor at the same time, and is imposing its version on the whole world through the powerful amplifiers of its own mass media. The other, Arab side does not have even one thousandth of a part of the propaganda resources, is short of attorneys, and, in this court, is generally reminiscent of a man who cannot shout down, using his normal voice, the deafening decibels of the American propaganda discotheque. As we watch this spectacle, it is certainly permissible to ask: But who are the judges?! And who is the prosecutor? And what powers does he have to speak in the name of "Western civilization"?

President Reagan is now in just the kind of complicated domestic American scrape that his predecessor Carter got out of in 1979-1980 -- but only with the loss of the White House. Do you remember the story of the American hostages in Tehran? It went on for 444 days, ground down Carter politically, and ended happily, alas, only on the day he handed over the reins to President-Elect Reagan. Even before the Iranian episode, in the early seventies there was another prolonged chauvinist orgy in America -- over the airmen who were bombing Vietnam and then shot down and taken captive. The American chauvinists, blind to whatever these airmen had done to Vietnam, soft-heartedly, and again hysterically, worried about the fate of the prisoners of war, demanding that President Nixon help them out by any possible means. Nixon then organized a helicopter expedition to rescue the airmen, which ended in ignominious failure, just as Carter's later expedition to rescue the American hostages in Tehran did. Now the "testing time" has come for Reagan. He is keeping his fleet off the coast of Beirut. At conferences with his advisers he discusses the possibility of a blockade of Beirut airport and a total blockade of Lebanon. Judging from the heated statements emanating from the American capital, people there would be prepared to raze the Lebanese capital to the ground, but they are having to restrain themselves: After all, the 40 hostages, who are concealed in secret hiding places, might die too in the ruins. As a result Ronald Reagan recently imparted his perplexity: "You cannot simply open fire when there is nobody in your sights."

We have the sense to realize that he will not take even the most sensible advice coming from us, but all the same, just in case, we would advise him to set his critical sights on his own policy.

IMPACT OF REAGAN'S ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYZED

LD261947 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 26 Jun 85

["A Few Clarifications on a U.S. Presidential Address" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Delivering an address in Dallas, the U.S. president claimed that he was proud of the achievements of his administration in the economy and stressed specifically that the governmental economic policy met the interests of everyone and that as a result of the measures taken by Washington in taxation, there would be developed a system which would give prosperity to all the Americans.

The optimism of the White House chief must be shared by the members of what is known as the club-500, that is, by the leaders of the 500 biggest U.S. corporation and companies. In 1983, the profits of those corporations reached an all time record of 246.2 billion dollars -- and kept growing. And in 1984 the average profits of the U.S. corporations exceeded by 82 percent the level reached in the last year of the Carter presidency.

The earnings of the largest military corporations are soaring especially rapidly. The aggregate profits of the ten leading arms manufacturers have grown by 150 percent during the past five years. It is symptomatic that the profits of the arms makers working under the contracts concluded by the Pentagon in 1979-84 exceed by an average of 60-70 percent the profits of civilian industries. It is far more profitable to make missiles or nuclear bombs than to build schools or homes in the United States today.

It is obvious as well that the system of taxation construed by the present-day administration is intended to serve the ruling class. As a result of the "innovations" introduced by the Republican administration, taxes on big business have been halved from 1970 and in 1983 alone corporations pocketed 273 billion dollars. At the same time the mass of taxpayers at present contribute 48.1 percent of the total revenue (as compared with 44.4 percent ten years ago). The "second phase" of the tax reform now announced by Washington envisions further reductions in taxes on the corporations.

But 500 or even 1,000 major companies are not yet "the whole of America" about which the U.S. president is speaking. And what are the fruits of the administration's economic policy for the "one-store America"? During the four years of the Republican administration, the real incomes of the working people dropped by an average of four percent to the lowest point in the past 20 years. In 1984 alone the U.S. workers lost through wage cuts at least 200 billion dollars. At the same time the earnings of corporation managers grew by 51 percent during those four years, which is double the growth of the cost of living. Since 1980, prices have grown in the country by an average of 25 percent. The USA has more than 8 million unemployed and over 3 million homeless. Our country is indeed changing: the poor are growing poorer and the rich richer, a study on the social doctrine of catholicism and the U.S. economy, prepared by 125 notable U.S. sociologists and economists over three years and released recently, points out. The poor are growing poorer and the rich richer -- this is the meaning and the essence of the Reaganomics.

NIKONOV RECEIVES AGRICULTURE SPECIALIST CRYSTAL

LD261352 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- Viktor Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received today John Crystal, prominent American specialist in agriculture.

During the talk held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere the sides discussed questions connected with the development of modern agriculture, as well as the expansion of contacts between Soviet and American organizations in this sphere. The sides stressed the importance of the all-round cooperation between the USSR and the U.S. including in agriculture, in the interests of peace and mutual benefit of both countries.

MOSCOW MANDARIN REPORTS GORBACHEV KIEV SPEECH

OW280228 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Gorbachev has returned to Moscow after a 3-day inspection tour of the Ukraine. On 27 June, he met party activists in the capital of the Ukrainian SSR. On 26 June, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee made a speech in the industrial city of Dnepropetrovsk which has aroused worldwide attention. His speech mainly focused on rapidly raising productivity, increasing the output, and improving the quality of products. He said that in calling on the Soviet people to work hard and selflessly, the Communist Party has only one goal in mind; namely, to make the Soviet people live still better.

Talking on the main orientation of Soviet foreign policy, he stressed that the basic issue is to stop the sweeping worldwide arms race. He said: To establish normal relations with the capitalist world, we need neither nuclear nor any other weapons if it gives up its aggressive designs against the Soviet Union and other socialist nations. Comrade Gorbachev said: We are willing to engage in full competition with capitalism on the basis of peace and in constructive ways. He reminded everyone that Lenin clearly defined the socialist countries' principled stand. He said: We have pledged to the workers and peasants to exert every effort for peace, and we will accomplish that task. Today, the Soviet Union is a world power capable of hitting back at any aggressor.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stated: Today, we are more able to promise the workers and peasants that every effort will be exerted for peace and that we are sure of success in this regard. He continued: In fulfilling the mission of consolidating peace, the first thing we must remember is that we must strengthen the socialist nations' position on the world stage and promote all-around cooperation among them.

Talking on the relations between the Soviet Union and China, Comrade Gorbachev said: I think that time has shown us that neither side can gain any advantages from mutual estrangement, particularly from unfriendliness and suspicion, and that good-neighborly relations and cooperation are entirely possible and desirable. For our own interests, we will actively endeavor to eliminate the man-made misunderstanding from the negative period in Soviet-Chinese relations. I believe that this can eventually be done.

PRAVDA REPORTS VISIT TO FRG BY ZHAO ZIYANG

PM190314 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Zhao Ziyang's Visit to FRG"]

[Text] Bonn, 17 Jun -- The official visit to the FRG by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, is over. He held talks with the FRG chancellor and other representatives of the ruling coalition.

A number of economic agreements were signed, including a protocol on extending the economic cooperation agreement. Agreement was reached on the possible participation of FRG firms in building and delivering equipment for nuclear power stations in China.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS KOREA ON WAR ANNIVERSARY

SK260354 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] It is the 35th anniversary of the beginning of the Korean War. In this connection, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, the central organ of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, wrote:

When the Syngman Rhee Army, which was trained by American instructors and equipped with U.S. equipment, launched a northward attack at dawn on 25 June 1950, the people of the DPRK resolutely rose in the struggle to safeguard their republic. Expelling the attack of the Syngman Rhee Army, the Korean People's Army began a counterattack.

As admitted by McArthur, the U.S. general who was one of the chief organizers of the Korean War, the Korean People's Army [KPA] chased the South Korean Army which was not capable of resisting and did not show the intention to struggle.

The United States immediately began direct military intervention in Korea. In order to give so-called legitimacy to its military intervention, Washington made good use of the United Nations.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA further wrote: As was known, the decisions of the UN Security Council to give assistance to Seoul restricted the rights of the UN forces to only activities in the southern part of the nation and did not allow the armed intruders to launch a northward advance.

However, as the U.S. forces made temporary achievements in their military action, Washington ordered them to cross the 38th Parallel. With the beginning of the armed U.S. intervention in the domestic affairs of the Korean people the Soviet Union and other socialist countries offered decisive help to the DPRK.

The statement of the Soviet Government issued on 4 July 1950 in connection with intervention in Korea by outside armed forces revealed the true intention of the U.S. aggressor circles and enumerated irrefutable evidence showing the U.S. role in the preparation of aggression and aggressive acts against the DPRK.

The Soviet Union stressed that peace could be restored by forcing an end to armed intervention and forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from Korea. The Soviet Union forwarded concrete plans to the United Nations to end the war and attain a fair and peaceful solution of the Korean question so that the Korean people could open the road of reunification based on their own will.

The Soviet Union offered remarkable material assistance to the DPRK. Numerous weapons and ammunition, food and medicine were supplied to the Republic. In addition, necessary steps of a military nature were also taken.

For example, in the autumn of 1950 when the situation was very dangerous, air force units were dispatched to Manchuria in accordance with the advice (chunggo) of the Chinese Government to protect the northeast provinces of the PRC from air raids by the U.S. Air Force. With the approach of the armed intruders toward the China-Korea border, the direct danger to the security of China increased. Thus, the PRC launched a nationwide resistance movement against invasion by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and a movement to help the Korean people.

The first Chinese People's Volunteer [CPV] units arrived at the Korean front on 25 October 1950. The KPA units and the CPV units, which received full-scale assistance and support from the Soviet Union, checked the acts of the armed intruders and launched a counterattack on all fronts.

In the summer of 1951, the front was totally stabilized (?along) the 38th Parallel. Thanks to the tenacious effort of the Soviet Union backed by a broad range of international support, the bloody war ended in Korea and the Armistice was achieved. Thus, on 27 July 1953 the U.S. imperialist aggressors were forced to sign the Armistice agreement.

The Korean War exposed the U.S. imperialists' wicked schemes to the entire world.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA continued: The U.S. military bestially bombed and fired from naval ships at cities and farms of the DPRK and even used napalm and chemical and bacteriological weapons.

Washington carefully studied the possibility of using nuclear weapons. Because of the stern position taken by the Soviet Union with the United States having lost its monopoly over the atom, the U.S. imperialists were compelled to give up their attempt to repeat the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Korea.

After the military acts ended, Washington used all possible means to make South Korea an anticommunist stronghold and the Pentagon's military base. Shamelessly violating the armistice agreement stipulating the withdrawal of outside forces from Korea, the United States concluded a so-called Mutual Defense Treaty with the Syngman Rhee regime. This treaty bestowed the right to indefinitely remain in the southern part of the Korean peninsula on the U.S Army, Navy, and Air Force. Supporting with its guns and bayonets the dictators who have been successively replaced, the United States helped these dictators suppress the South Korean residents' advance for democracy in society.

Washington is instigating Seoul to various provocations against the DPRK while leading it to confrontation with this Republic. Because of such a policy of confrontation, tensions in Korea have not been relaxed.

Recently, the United States began forming a global military system with a view to fabricating a second front against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the Pacific. A Washington-Tokyo-Seoul tripartite alliance will be its foundation.

Giving great significance to its stronghold created in South Korea, the Pentagon is taking a step to reinforce its 40,000 troops of occupation there. The United States has deployed tactical nuclear weapons in South Korea. According to foreign news reports, it is planning to deploy medium-range missiles there. It is also drastically carrying out measures to perfect a joint operation between the U.S., Japanese, and South Korean Armed Forces.

The war fever on the Korean peninsula is becoming graver because of the war exercises staged regularly between the United States and South Korea, including the "Team Spirit" military exercise, Such war preparations by the United States in the Far East are causing grave danger to the security not only of the DPRK, but also that of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Asia. Because of the provocations constantly perpetrated against the DPRK and the threat caused by preparations for invasion, the DPRK cannot but direct great attention to ensuring its defense capability. At the same time, the DPRK has put forth various proposals to create circumstances favorable to the peaceful reunification of the nation while reflecting the will of all Korean people.

The rapid withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea is a major factor for normalizing the situation.

The proposal to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and the proposal to hold direct dialogue between the supreme judicial organs of the DPRK and South Korea to discuss the issue of adopting a declaration of nonaggression are the important lines put forth by the DPRK.

In conclusion, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA wrote: On the day greeting the 35th year of the beginning of the Korean War, progressive people are tenaciously supporting the demands of the DPRK that the imperialists' interference in the domestic affairs of the Korean people be stopped, that the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea immediately and unconditionally, and that a possibility be ensured for the Korean people to decide their nation's destiny by themselves.

USSR SPEAKS OUT FOR KOREAN REUNIFICATION

PM271207 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jun 85 First Edition p 3

[I. Lebedev article under the rubric "Solidarity Month: A Divided Country"]

[Text] Today sees the start of the traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis. It takes place every year, by a decision of the WPC.

For nearly 40 years the Korean people have been experiencing a national tragedy: through the fault of American imperialism, the country is divided and the 38th parallel has become a demarcation line between the north and south of the peninsula. The main obstacle to the country's peaceful unification was and is the American military presence in South Korea, where a 40,000-strong occupation corps is deployed and a broad network of Pentagon bases has been created.

The United States intends to further extend its military presence. Thus, although at present, according to various data, American arsenals in South Korea contain 700-1,000 nuclear charges, Washington is moving toward the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles and neutron weapons there. And the White House never tires of talking about the "threat" to South Korea "from the north." These "good intentions" are nothing but comparatively clumsy attempts to disguise the aggressive aspirations of Washington, which intends to create a strategic superiority in the Far East. The present American Administration's imperial ambitions and its desire to whip up the situation in the Far East are also indicated by the plans to knock together, under U.S. auspices a new aggressive alliance of Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries consistently come out in support of Korea's reunification by peaceful means. This is the aim of the DPRK government's constructive initiatives. These include the proposal to conclude a peace treaty between the two parts of Korea to replace the existing armistice agreement, to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the north and the south, and to promote a mutual reduction of armed forces and the transformation of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. The goals of substantially improving the situation on the peninsula and creating normal conditions for productive dialogue are also served by the proposals recently put forward by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly on holding talks between the parliaments of north and south and creating a joint committee for economic cooperation between the two parts of the country.

The question of Korea's reunification is urgent. The Soviet Union advocates embarking without delay on an active quest for ways of improving the situation in Asia as a whole. This would be promoted by the holding of talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all interested parties. The region's peoples need peace, not confrontation.

JAPAN-U.S. PACIFIC ALLIANCE THREATENS FAR EAST

LD272213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1650 GMT 27 Jun 85

[From the "International Diary: Events, Facts, Opinions" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] I have in front of me a report from Tokyo. It says that Japanese-American command and staff maneuvers are being held in Japan. What is behind them, and what their purpose is, we'll hear from our political observer, Vladimir Tsvetov:

[Tsvetov] In the course of the exercises, actions to blockade the straits connecting the Soviet Union with the open sea are being rehearsed, as well as measures for the so-called defense of sea routes in a radius of 1,000 sea miles from Japan's shores. The announcement of the maneuvers appeared in the Japanese press alongside articles devoted to the 25th anniversary of the revised Japanese-American security treaty. That treaty has become the foundation of the military alliance between Japan and the United States. MAINICHI has written -- I quote -- that as a result of the growth of the economic and military might of Japan, the Japanese-American alliance is becoming more strongly directed against the USSR, which puts the alliance in the same category as the North Atlantic bloc. The announcement of the command and staff maneuvers was a further confirmation of the correctness of that assessment. With the coming to power of the Reagan administration in Washington, the chief aim of U.S. policy has become the creation of a global military-political system designed to unite all the main imperialist powers against world socialism and the national liberation movement. One official Pentagon document says of Japan's role in that system -- I quote -- "Japan is situated close to the most vital sea and air route of the Soviet Far East. In a crisis, this could be the main factor limiting the actions of the Soviet Union in the Western Pacific."

But the Japanese-American military alliance is not directed only against the Soviet Union. In consequence of its geographical position, Japan serves as a connecting link between the American military bases in the mid-Pacific and the island of Diego Garcia. This gives the United States additional opportunities for military intervention in the affairs of the oil-producing countries of the Near East and Persian Gulf. Thus, work during the present exercises on operations to blockade the sea straits is in keeping with the anti-Soviet purpose of the Japanese-American alliance. The rehearsal of measures to defend the sea routes reflects the fact that the alliance is aimed against the national liberation movement of the peoples of the Near East, Persian Gulf, and South Asia. The U.S. intends to blockade the shores of Lebanon. In Japan, preparations are under way for a similar blockade of the shores of other countries whose policy may be viewed with disfavor by Washington. What the U.S. is doing in the Mediterranean through NATO, it intends to undertake in the seas of the Western Pacific and in the Indian Ocean with the help of Japan.

AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS TO CONTINUE IN AUGUST

OW271808 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Another round of talks was held in Geneva between Afghan and Pakistani foreign ministers. This round of talks was presided over by a special envoy of the UN secretary general. The Geneva talks have been going on for more than two years. These talks started on the basis of a proposal made by the Afghan government.

In May 1980 and later in August 1981, Kabul put forward the outline of a proposal to its neighboring nations -- Pakistan and Iran -- with an aim to normalize relations with these two countries and resolve the situation around Afghanistan. This situation has been created mainly by the armed mercenaries and bandits sent to Afghanistan from Pakistan. These bandits are the enemies of all the new things brought about by the Afghan people's revolution in April 1978. The revolution provided the peasants with land, but the bandits who were sent to Afghanistan tried their best to return the land to the feudal lords. The revolution sought to eliminate illiteracy among the soldiers and the people, but the bandits killed teachers and destroyed schools. In order to arm these bandits, the United States has already spent more than 1 billion dollars since 1978. With this money, it has set up more than 100 bases on Pakistani territory to hire an train new bandit troops. Pakistan has actually become a stronghold for carrying out armed interference. At the same time, this kind of armed interference is being expanded to an even larger scale, thus greatly aggravating the situation in that region.

The Afghan people do not need this kind of tense situation. They need peace in order to carry out their own work in peace. The Afghan Government, in its proposal, called for efforts to resolve the situation through negotiations and on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual respect. Kabul believes that to completely stop armed interference or interference of any other form in Afghanistan's internal affairs and to make sure there is no such interference is the basis for resolving the situation. The constructive stand adopted by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan may become the sound foundation for resolving this situation. Various localities throughout the world have extensively supported this stand. Both sides have agreed to exchange views in August.

AFGHANS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AMNESTY DECREE

LD280844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] The BAKHTAR news agency reports that several dozen Afghans, who had been deceived by the false propaganda of the enemies of the revolution, have returned to their homeland from Iran and other countries. They have taken advantage of the amnesty decree issued by the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium. They expressed gratitude to the Afghan authorities for the opportunity to return to their families, and gave an assurance that they would make every effort to defend the homeland and to build a new society in Afghanistan.

SHCHEGLOV APPOINTED SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO NEPAL

PM271850 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 85 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Diary" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Gennadiy Konstantinovich Shcheglov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Nepal.

LE DUAN DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW FOR TALKS

Stopover in Tashkent

LD271107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] An SRV party and government delegation, led by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party [CP], left Tashkent for Moscow today, where it will make an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Le Duan and other members of the delegation were seen off by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee; Comrade Salimov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR; Comrade Kadyrov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic; and other officials.

During their stay in the capital of Uzbekistan, members of the Vietnamese delegation visited the Tashkent branch of the Central Lenin Museum, the exhibition of national economic achievements of the Uzbek SSR, and other city sights.

Arrives in Moscow

OW271840 Hanoi VNA in English 1750 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- The Vietnam party and government delegation led by General Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee Le Duan arrived in Moscow this afternoon for an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers.

At Sheremetyevo-1 Airport which was bedecked with Vietnamese and Soviet national flags and streamers bearing slogans in both Vietnamese and Russian welcoming the delegation, many Soviet party and government leaders came up to the ramp to greet Le Duan and the other Vietnamese guests. The Soviet side included E.K. Ligachev Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.A. Aliyev, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.K. Antonov, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.Ye. Kruchina, chief of the office of the CPSU Central Committee; M.S. Smirtyukov, chief of the office of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ministers B.V. Balmont, G.A. Karavayev and G.P. Voronovskiy M.A. Sergeychuk, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; M.S. Kapitsa, vice-minister for foreign affairs; and B.N. Chaplin, ambassador to Vietnam.

Also present were Kampuchean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Hor Nam Hong and Lao Charge d'affaires S. Soukhaxem [spelling of name as received].

General Secretary Le Duan and the other Vietnamese delegates were presented with bouquets of flowers by Soviet Young Pioneers after a military band struck the national anthems of the two countries, Le Duan and E.K. Ligachev reviewed a guard of honour of the Soviet Army, then a number of Soviet Army units paraded in hounour of the Vietnamese guests.

The motorcade carrying the delegation, escorted by motorcycle policemen, progressed to the Kremlin palace along roads lined up with large numbers of cheerful Moscovites waving flags and flowers. At the grand hall of the Kremlin palace, the delegation was warmly welcomed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who hugged Le Duan and other Vietnamese delegates.

Earlier, en route from Hanoi to Moscow the Vietnamese delegation had stopped over in Tashkent, where it was welcomed and seen off at the airport by the highest leaders of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

Dinh Nho Liem, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union, joined the delegation in Tashkent.

Visit to Kremlin

LD271536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, an SRV party and state delegation, led by Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Moscow today on an official, friendly visit.

At Sheremetyevo Airport, Le Duan and the members of the delegation were warmly welcomed by Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guests were welcomed by representatives of the working people of Moscow and Vietnamese students studying in higher education establishments of the capital. State flags of the SRV and the USSR were raised in honor of the delegation at the airport. A guard of honor was drawn up from the three branches of the USSR Armed Forces - Army, Air Force, and Navy. A band played the national anthems of the two countries. Comrades Ligachev and Le Duan reviewed the formation of Soviet soldiers. The ceremonial welcome was concluded with a pass-in-review by the guard of honor.

From the airport, the procession of cars, with an accompanying escort of motorcyclists, headed to the Kremlin.

In the Georgiyevskiy Hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace, Le Duan and the members of the delegation were cordially greeted by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Present at the welcoming ceremony in the Kremlin were Comrades Aliyev, Gromyko, Ligachev, Kuznetsov, Rusakov, and other officials.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 June in its First Edition adds the following:

"Taking part in the meeting were A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.Ye. Kruchina, CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs; M.S. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs; USSR Ministers B.V. Balmont, G.P. Voronovskiy, and G.A. Karavayev; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; B.N. Chaplin, USSR ambassador to the SRV; and other officials

"Among the welcoming party were diplomatic staffers of the SRV Embassy in the USSR; Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador to the USSR; and (S. Sukkhasem), Lao charge d'affaires in the USSR."]

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT EARLY JULY

LD280841 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government Peter Varkónyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian Foreign Minister, will pay a friendly visit to Moscow at the beginning of July.

TASS REPORTS KADAR MEETING WITH BRANDT

LD272153 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest June 27 TASS -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, today received Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, president of the Socialist International, now staying in Hungary.

During a meeting that passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere there was an exchange of opinions on the most important questions of the international situation. The Hungarian news agency MTI reports that problems of averting nuclear threat looming over humanity, of curbing and preventing the further spread of the arms race, the possibilities of easing international tension were discussed first of all. The sides unanimously declared for the solution of disputed international problems through talks, for the continuation of a dialogue between countries with different social systems, for the widening of mutually advantageous cooperation. The principles and proposals contained in the final document of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe were highly assessed at the meeting.

USSR-POLISH COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

PM261513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ties Are Strengthening"]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jun -- The 28th session of the Soviet-Polish intergovernment commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation has been held here. The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Polish delegation by J. Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The commission examined the course of the implementation of the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland for the period through 2000, paying special attention to questions of the consolidation of technical independence from the West. There was a discussion of the preliminary results of the coordination of the state plans of the USSR and Poland for the period 1986-1990. It was noted that during the coordination of the plans great attention was paid to questions of the assimilation of the production of new equipment and the improvement of its quality. The sides agreed to sign a final protocol on the coordination of plans for 1986-1990 before the end of the third quarter of this year.

During the session an agreement was signed between the USSR Government and the Polish Government on sharing production and reciprocal deliveries of subassemblies for hydraulic self-propelled cranes and other road construction and municipal services machinery for the period through 2000. A number of other documents were signed on cooperation between the ministries of the USSR and Poland.

ARAB COMMUNIST PARTIES ISSUE CONFERENCE STATEMENT

PM261221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Statement of the Communist and Workers Parties of Arab Countries"]

[Text] Beirut, 20 Jun -- The statement of the communist and workers parties of Arab countries adopted at the conference of those parties' representatives at the beginning of June has been issued here. The statement lays out the main appraisals and conclusions reached by the conference participants during discussion of topical questions of the international situation and the situation in the Arab world.

Pointing to the activation of the imperialist policy of aggression and hegemony in the Arab world, the conference noted that this is closely bound up with the global escalation of imperialism's course of confrontation with the USSR, the other socialist community countries, and the national liberation movement. This policy aims at imposing American-Israeli domination on the region and including it in America's aggressive strategic plans. It is manifested in the expansion of U.S. and NATO bloc military presence here and in the plans to create a military bridgehead against the Soviet Union and the liberation movement in the countries of Africa and Asia, in preparations to site nuclear missiles in the region and deploy rapid deployment forces, in the strengthening of the American-Israeli strategic alliance, in the line of militarizing countries with reactionary regimes, in the plundering of Arab oil resources, in actions designed to completely harness Arab countries' economies to the capitalist system with all its corresponding socioeconomic consequences, in the encouragement of the antidemocratic and antipatriotic policy of reactionary Arab regimes, and in the formation of pro-imperialist regional blocs and axes.

The United States, in collaboration with Israel and reactionary Arab regimes, is stepping up its efforts to dispose of the Palestinian problem. This goal is served by the Amman agreement, which in point of fact ignores the national rights of the Palestinians, above all their right to create their own independent state, and rejects the PLO's right to independently represent the Palestinian people.

Resolute opposition to capitulatory and appeasement trends is required if the crisis in the PLO is to be resolved as quickly as possible and unity within its ranks restored. It is essential to fight to unify all Palestinian patriots, including those in Fatah, so as to thwart the Amman agreement, unity being a condition for holding national dialogue among all patriotic Palestinian circles. The decisions of the Palestine National Council 16th Session and the propositions of the Aden and Algiers agreements are capable of serving as a basis for restoring PLO unity on an anti-imperialist footing, strengthening allied relations with Syria and Lebanese patriotic forces, and enhancing cooperation with all progressive and liberation forces in Arab countries and throughout the world.

Our parties, the statement says, express anew their firm confidence that the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights and the achievement of a just peace in the region require the refusal of all partial and separate solutions, opposition to them, and the convening of an international conference, which must include the independent and equal participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in accordance with the decisions of the pan-Arab conference in Fes and the Soviet proposals on that question.

The communist and workers parties of the Arab countries expressed deep concern regarding the outbreak of armed clashes between Lebanese and Palestinians in Beirut and called for an immediate end to these clashes and infighting.

The conference document notes that while Israel remains the chief instrument for exerting pressure on the Arab countries, particularly in the context of the strategic alliance with the United States, the danger stemming from reactionary regimes committed to a pro-imperialist line will substantially grow.

Arab reaction is participating in the implementation of imperialism's plans aimed at nullifying the Arab national liberation movement's achievements, undermining the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, isolating Syria, organizing plots against Democratic Yemen, and fomenting local conflicts.

Imperialism and Arab reaction bear the brunt of responsibility for the outbreak and prolongation of the war between Iraq and Iran, which is doing enormous harm to the Iraqi and Iranian peoples, the Arab national liberation movement, and the cause of peace in the region. There is an urgent need for hostilities to be stopped immediately and for a just, democratic,and peaceful settlement to be achieved which is in accord with the interests of both countries' peoples.

The conference participants expressed their solidarity with the Communist Party and other national patriotic forces in Iraq. The conference declared its support for the struggle for a just, democratic, and peaceful solution of the problem of southern Sudan.

The statement notes that democracy and political freedom have been and remain a main goal of the masses of the Arab peoples. This is an essential prerequisite for the successful combating of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. Communists, like other progressive forces, are subject to repression, terror, and oppression, especially in Arab countries with reactionary regimes. Our parties, the document says, condemn acts of repression and terror, the suppression of democratic freedoms, and the infringement of basic human rights in certain Arab countries. They demand an end to these acts and the release of political prisoners.

Describing the situation in the Arab world, the conference participants noted the growing resistance by the Arab peoples and their progressive and national patriotic forces to counterbalance the buildup in intrigues by imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

Important victories have been won in Lebanon, from where the Israeli occupier, and before them American and NATO troops, have been forced to leave. These successes are the result of the struggle by Lebanese patriots supported by Syria and detachments of the Palestinian resistance and effective Soviet assistance. The communist and workers parties of the Arab countries reaffirmed their solidarity with the Lebanese national patriotic forces.

The conference noted the particular significance of Syria's anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist national patriotic course and its opposition to American diktat and capitulatory plans. Solidarity with that course and with the people of Syria is a main factor in effectively countering the imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. The task of strengthening the alliance between Syria and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon and enhancing cooperation with the Soviet Union acquires great importance in this respect.

The communist and workers parties of Arab countries hold in high esteem the achievements of Democratic Yemen, its revolutionary experience, the important role of the Yemen Socialist Party, and its efforts to strengthen the unity of the Arab liberation movement. They condemn the intrigues and plots by imperialism and reaction against Democratic Yemen and confirm that solidarity with it is the duty of all patriots and all supporters of progress in the Arab world.

After a difficult struggle and numerous sacrifices the puppet Numayri regime in Sudan was overthrown and prospects opened up for carrying out democratic transformations. Communists in Arab countries express solidarity with the Sudanese people, its national democratic forces, and the Sudanese Communist Party. They declare their solidarity with the national democratic forces of Jordan opposing the Amman agreement and favoring democratic freedoms.

The struggle by the popular masses of Egypt against the Camp David course and pro-American policy is intensifying. The parties represented at the conference expressed solidarity with the struggle of Egypt's national patriotic forces, condemning the prosecution of communists and other progressive elements there, and demanded that it stop.

The struggle of the peoples of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula for democratic transformations and against the imperialist military presence is continuing. The movement to broaden democratic freedoms, protect working people's interests, and eliminate all forms of dependence on imperialism in the Arab countries of North Africa is expanding.

The experience of the Arab peoples' struggle confirms the importance of the all-round and firm support which the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have been giving to them. It is of fundamental significance for anti-imperialist and the Arabs' national liberation struggle that these relations be strengthened and deepened.

Imperialism is deriving considerable benefit from the disunity among the Arab national liberation forces. Serious efforts and specific steps to strengthen them in every Arab country and in the Arab world as a whole are required.

The conference document resolutely condemns the course of global nuclear confrontation being pursued by the United States and its allies. It stresses that it is characterized by an unprecedented intensification of the arms race and the implementation of large-scale military programs with the aim of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and disrupting the existing military balance between the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Pact. American imperialism is building up its nuclear arsenal, creating new missile systems, and setting about militarizing space. As part of this course Washington is declaring whole regions of the world, including the Persian Gulf, a sphere of vital interest for it, is resorting to direct military intervention, as in Grenada, and Lebanon, and is threatening Nicaragua.

The aggressive policy of imperialism headed by the United States is being opposed by the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. The USSR's military might and its political influence serve as an insuperable obstacle to imperialism's encroachments upon the peoples' security. The Soviet Union is again carrying out an historic feat on behalf of mankind in pursuing a firm, principled policy aimed at strengthening peace and sparing mankind nuclear catastrophe.

The struggle to avert nuclear catastrophe is the cause of all the peoples. The Arab peoples' defense of their right to live a free and peaceful life is an integral part of the universal struggle for world peace. Our peoples must seek persistently to eliminate imperialist bases and American military presence in the region.

The statement says that the communist and workers parties of Arab countries support the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers "To the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries" issued on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II.

The conference statement calls on the Arab peoples and all progressive and national patriotic forces and governments of Arab countries to strengthen their collaboration and deepen cooperation with the USSR and other liberation forces in the world so as to successfully resist the plans of American imperialism and Zionism and ensure democracy, freedom, and progress.

PRAVDA CONTRASTS U.S. AID TO ISRAEL, EGYPT

PM271025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent V. Peresada: "A Sinister Alliance"]

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jun -- The U.S. House of Representatives and Senate have voted to allocate $1.5 billion as "emergency economic aid" to Israel and $500 million as "additional economic aid" to Egypt. Counting the money that has already been handed out this year, including U.S. military "aid" to the two countries, U.S. subsidies to Israel will total $4.1 billion and to Egypt $2.7 billion.

These are record figures. Never before have the U.S. Near East partners in the Camp David deal had so many gifts of money lavished on them by Uncle Sam. The increase in "aid" is explained by the fact that Washington uses dollar injections as the main means of encouraging Tel Aviv's pro-American policy and of binding Cairo tightly to its Near East course.

Particularly characteristic is Washington's "generosity" toward Israel. It is a special bonus to the "strategic ally" which is helping to safeguard U.S. interests in the Near East. Its purpose is to keep afloat an Israeli economy which is on the verge of bankruptcy because of excessive expenditure on aggression in Lebanon and to strengthen it as a base for new militarist adventures.

There is another characteristic feature as well. Although the additional funds allocated to Egypt are impressive, the U.S. "emergency aid" to Israel is three times as great. This will mean an even greater discrepancy between the overall figures for U.S. subsidies to the two countries. This is a new blow to Cairo's hopes of receiving transatlantic "aid" on "equal terms" with Tel Aviv. It demonstrates once again that despite extensive U.S. propaganda of the "special relationship" between the United States and Egypt, it plays a subsidiary role compared with "strategic cooperation" between Washington and Tel Aviv.

NICARAGUAN CONGRESS DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD271523 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the National Congress of the Nicaraguan Republic, headed by Rafael Solis, secretary of the Congress. The delegation is on an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Kuznetsov informed the guests about the large-scale Soviet initiative aimed at curbing the arms race, averting nuclear war, and developing equitable international cooperation. In connection with the address received earlier by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium from Solis, it was emphasized that the USSR invariably supports the inalienable right of the Nicaraguan people to a free, democratic, and independent development.

Rafael Solis highly praised the USSR's foreign policy course, its line in favor of a just, political settlement of the situation in Central America and in support of the Nicaraguan people's sovereign rights.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the steady development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA SEEKS DMZ WITH COSTA RICA TO REDUCE TENSIONS

LD272107 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Managua June 27 TASS -- The United States will have moral right to condemn terrorism only when it itself halts practising terrorism against other states, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua told a press conference here. He said that the United States made terrorism a state policy. It is only this way that the move to mine Nicaraguan harbours and the multi-billion funds set aside by the U.S. aggressor for gangs of CIA hirelings can be assessed. Thousands of the republic's citizens died at the hand of U.S. hirelings. A large number of Nicaraguans were abducted by Somoza followers. Regina Schmemann, a West German citizen, has recently been taken hostage by them. She was seized by bandits in the vicinity of the Nicaraguan city of Puerto Cabezas.

Daniel Ortega confirmed Nicaragua's striving for a peaceful settlement of the conflict situation in relations with Costa Rica, which was provoked by counter-revolutionary hirelings, and expressed the hope that the Costa Rican authorities would respond to the peace initiatives, advanced by the Nicaraguan Government.

Daniel Ortega sent a message to the president of Costa Rica, containing the proposals for creating under international control a neutral demilitarized zone on the border shared bythe two states. Should the Costa Rican authorities turn down this proposal, the Nicaraguan Government intends to set up this zone unilaterally on its territory, the message says.

Nicaragua strives for the search of joint efforts which would contribute to defusing tension on the border with Costa Rica. This tension negatively affects bilateral relations and is used by the United States to escalate aggression against the Nicaraguan people, the message reads. The immediate reason behind this situation is the presence of gangs of hirelings in Costa Rican territory, which are employed by the United States to provoke conflicts and incidents. The move to set up a demilitarized zone will allow the two countries to stem the hirelings' provocative actions.

The message expressed the Nicaraguan Government's readiness to cooperate with the Costa Rican authorities with a view to disarming the counter-revolutionary formations, which are active on the border.

NICARAGUAN PEOPLE WARNED OF DISGUISED CIA EXPLOSIVES

LD280848 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Managua June 28 TASS -- Nicaragua's state security organs have disclosed a terrorist CIA conspiracy, which is distinguished by particular brutality and savagery. Tomas Borge, a member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of the interior, said that the U.S. espionage agency had instructed its agents to stage a series of explosions in Nicaraguan cities by scattering childrens' toys filled with powerful explosives, which are manufactured in the United States on the CIA's special order, in residential neighbourhoods and outside schools.

Addressing a mass rally in the city of Esteli, Tomas Borge urged the Nicaraguan population to display enhanced vigilance and caution and prevent the implementation of terrorists' criminal designs. The minister of the interior stressed the people's determination to join life-and-death battle against the CIA hirelings and U.S. interventionists, should the latter dare to invade the republic's territory.

CORVALAN BELIEVES UNITY KEY TO OUSTING PINOCHET

PY220201 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Interview granted by Luis Corvalan, secretary general of Chilean Communist Party, PCCh, to the Mexican daily EXCELSIOR, published on 14 June -- read by announcer]

[Text] If the parties of the center-right, and especially the Christian Democratic Party, accept an agreement for joint struggle with the parties of the left, with no exceptions, then Pinochet's dictatorship could be defeated in a short time. This statement was made by Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh]. Corvalan has lived in exile in Moscow, since the end of 1976.

The interview he granted us touches several points related to the tense situation prevailing in Chile, and the possibilities seen by the Communists to end the military dictatorship.

[Unidentified reporter] Thousands of exiled Chileans interested in their country are concerned over the fact that the military regime is about to complete 12 years in government, and still there are no indications of a possible return to democracy.

[Corvalan] This is a legitimate concern, and we fully share this concern. I believe that we Chilean political leaders owe a debt to our people and all peoples of Latin America, as well as to other continents that have taken our cause as their own.

I also believe that if the center-right parties and those of the left join forces in their struggle for freedom, and if we coordinate the actions of these groups opposed to Pinochet's regime, and if the Christian Democratic Party accepts the unity of all democratic forces, with no exceptions, we can fulfill our patriotic and moral task to end the dictatorship as soon as possible. This could happen this year, or next year.

It is absolutely up to us: We communists are ready to reach an agreement for unity today and to take the struggle to the highest level to end the fascist regime, and with it the murders, tortures, and missing persons, and to begin a new stage in the life of the country that will lead to the solution of the people's problems, especially of misery and layoffs.

[Question] What is the basis for your assertion that the dictatorship can be ousted in the short term?

[Corvalan] I base it on many facts. Among them, I base it on the favorable changes that have occurred in the correlation of forces, and on the fact that changes continue to make that correlation better. The country's majority has been against the dictatorship from the start although its active participation has been relatively small for some time. Since 1983, most of that majority has become active and larger, and it now wants the end of the regime, which has caused so much unhappiness. An agreement among all the opposition forces will permit us to fully unleash their energy and potential, and thus triumph over fascism.

[Question] Will democracy be restored if the opposition remains in disarray?

[Corvalan] If the opposition remains divided, it will only be playing into the hands of Pinochet and his plans, which are supported by the U.S. Department of State; therefore, he can stay in power at least until 1989, the year when, under the 1980 Constitution, the Military Junta can decide through a prefabricated plebiscite to keep the tyrant in power for another 8 years. Nevertheless, the horizon will not be closed. The multi-formed and decided struggle of the masses, the continuous harassment of the tyranny through all means, asking no quarters, has created a new political picture in the country, with new prospects. Let's speak frankly, if the main protagonists in the struggle in Chile are the people, and, if some parties continue to refuse to unite, which I do not expect to happen, the people will nevertheless move on until achieving victory whatever the odds, although perhaps not as soon.

[Question] Do you believe that in your country something similar to what took place in Uruguay can happen? I mean, can a transition to democracy through an agreement with the armed forces be achieved?

[Corvalan] I believe this is impossible as long as Pinochet is in power. But this cannot be discounted categorically, I mean, the possibility that, during the people's mounting struggle against the tyranny, some military men might decide -- I hope some will -- to seek an agreement to facilitate a democratic outcome.

[Question] Do you believe that Chile can peacefully go from a military dictatorship to a democratic, Western-style regime?

[Corvalan] It is most likely that this will not necessarily happen that way. Pinochet is a fascist dictator. He is overbearing, and has an unlimited desire to stay in power. He will not leave power of his own will. He will have to be removed by force. Regarding the type of government you mentioned in your question, I must remind you that a revolutionary, anti-imperialist, and anti-oligarchic process leading to socialism was under way. The leftist, communist, socialist, radical, and other parties were in power when the fascist coup abruptly broke that process. In the struggle, along with thousands of his countrymen, fell the main figure who led that process, President Salvador Allende.

The Chilean people do not forget the political, social, economic, and moral achievements they made. The government of President Salvador Allende demonstrated that the path to the revolutionary, democratic, and socializing fransformation is the path to the solution of the country's problems, to the satisfaction of the people's need, and the access to a new life style. The worsening of the structural crisis under the tyranny calls for in-depth measures, because the social and economic changes the regime has introduced in favor of the international and domestic financial capital makes the survival of capitalism more questionable. Consequently, the country needs an advanced democracy to pave the way for future transformations of a socialist character. But, a bourgeois democratic regime may well be the first to succeed the fascist tyranny.

[Question] You have said that if all the parties come to an agreement, the tyranny can be ousted in a relatively short time. Do you really believe that an agreement that has not been reached in almost 2 years can now be attained?

[Corvalan] It will not be easy, but it is possible, and efforts should be made to attain it. New conditions exist now to make the understanding among the opposition forces possible. First: that understanding has been fundamentally reached at the level of the social bases. Second: these social bases demand unity. third: the political parties of the opposition, with the exception of the Christian Democratic Party, have made pronouncements favoring the agreement among all democratic forces. Fourth: all the opposition agrees on the fundamental questions, such as, the return to a regime of full respect for human rights, and the conviction that bringing about the change calls for vast social mobilization. Fifth: a good number of grass root and upper level organization with the participation of all forces that stand for democracy, without exemptions, have been created. The elements I have just mentioned, which did not exist before, at least to the extent they exist today, exert pressure for an agreement among all the opposition forces. This agreement can now count on the examples of the peoples of Bolivia, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay which have shaken off the yoke of the military dictatorships. Also, favoring that agreement, we can mention the disappointment regarding what the United States can do for democracy in Chile.

[Question] Are you willing to abandon violence for the sake of an agreement with all opposition groups?

[Corvalan] We are willing to discuss any aspect of our policy and consider any subject, including violence. However, about discussing this problem, we can start by saying that violence is inherent to the fascist regime, and so, if we want to put an end to violence we must first of all eliminate the latter.

[Question] Don't you think that the communist demand regarding the right to rebellion, its call for violence, and the proposal for a popular insurrection, represent an obstacle to unity?

[Corvalan] The real obstacle opposed to unity today is the pretension of some to impose their own ideas on others, on occasions when we must all respect each other's views, and at the same time seek a consensus. Unity, which is not the same as unanimity, can only be achieved in an adverse situation. We feel that it is legitimate for the people to defend themselves through all means, even through violent means, against the fascist violence and state terrorism. We also feel taht the only way to put an end to dictatorship is by fighting and achieving the unity of the people, creating a situation of popular rebellion, and of a climate in which governing becomes impossible for Pinochet, in the midst of a general uprising of the people.

We think that this is the most probable occurrence, but we do not discard other alternatives, including dialogue with the armed forces should they ignore Pinochet.

[Question] Does the PCCh have contacts with the armed forces?

[Corvalan] Yes. It has some. They allow us to state that Pinochet remains in power not because most soldiers and officers fully agree with him, but because of the use and abuse he makes of military discipline, and because of the outright subordination; because of the fear, the flattering words, the prerequisites, the threats, and the espionage Pinochet exerts on the officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers and troops, because he imposes his opinion through the most absolute tyranny.

However, this is a situation that can be changed, if we all agree and increase the struggle and the level of demonstrations staged in 1983 and 1984, if we double them, which is possible if we work together. This could have its effects within the garrisons, and the armed forces could change their position.

[Question] Do you think the opposition can overthrow Pinochet without reaching an agreement with the armed forces?

[Corvalan] In Venezuela, the dictatorship of Perez Jimenez was ousted without the aid of the military. And in Cuba and Nicaragua, the tyrannies were defeated in frontal battles of the people against the armed forces that supported them. In Chile, this situation could be repeated, at a high cost in the second case. To avoid this high cost, and not the impossibility of defeating the armed forces, is the main reason we must seek an agreement with them. This agreement can only be achieved if the popular movements and all the opposition exert greater pressure on the military, and thus they will feel the voice of the overwhelming majority of the nation. They will thus find out that there is no reason to be further discredited because of a paranoid tyrant such as Pinochet. The important thing is to put an end to tyranny.

USSR, COLUMBIA AGREE TO 1985-86 EXCHANGE PROGRAM

LD261507 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] In the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs a ceremony has been held to mark the signing of a program of cultural and scientific exchanges between the USSR and Colombia for 1985-86. The program envisages the expansion of links between the two countries in the sphere of science and culture. Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, Colombian minister of foreign affairs, who spoke at the ceremony to mark the signing of the document, noted the important significance of the signed program for developing relations between Colombia and the USSR.

USSR, ECUADOR EXCHANGE JUBILEE GREETINGS

PM271800 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Marking An Anniversary"]

[Text] The USSR Foreign Ministry and Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry have exchanged greetings telegrams on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The telegrams note that friendly relations based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutually advantageous cooperation are being maintained between the USSR and Ecuador. They confirm the mutual desire to continue to follow this path for the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

GORBACHEV VISITS PLANT, TOURS DNEPROPETROVSK

PM271312 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Moving Ahead More Quickly; M.S. Gorbachev's Visit in Kiev and Dnepropetrovsk"]

[Text] In the afternoon, M.S. Gorbachev visited the Southern Machine Building Works Production Association. A.M. Makarov, general director of the enterprise and Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, specialists, and workers-innovators told Mikhail Sergeyevich what the collective is doing in striving for strengthening the ties between science and production. This work is yielding concrete results. For example, the YUMZ-6K all-purpose tractor-cultivator, built by the association, is well spoken of by agricultural workers; the machine is reliable, convenient, and able to carry out a complex of operations. It is being used in many USSR regions, and is being exported to more than 40 countries. The collective has pledged to double the production of these machines in the first year of the next 5-year plan. At the same time, preparations are in progress for the mass production of a new, improved tractor with a longer-life engine.

Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and V.V. Shcherbitskiy met and conversed with citizens of the city. They laid flowers by V.I. Lenin's memorial. On the same day, M.S. Gorbachev and V.V. Shcherbitskiy returned to Kiev.

GORBACHEV, SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESS KIEV CP MEETING

Shcherbitskiy Speech

LD271841 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Jun 85

["Text" of report given by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, to the Ukrainian Communist Party aktiv meeting in Kiev on 27 June -- from the "Vremya" newscast; recorded; video shows Shcherbitskiy standing, speaking on platform, with Corbachev seated next to him on his right]

[Text] A report was delivered by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy.

[Begin Shcherbitskiy recording] Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich! Dear Comrades! The people of the Soviet Ukraine, like all the fraternal peoples of our country, have achieved impressive -- and, it may be said without false modesty -- immense successes in economic, social, and cultural development. This is borne out, among other things, by the fact that four times more industrial output than the whole country achieved in 1940 is being produced in the Soviet Ukraine. We realize that this is not only the fruits of the labor of the peoples of the Ukraine; it is the fruits of the friendship and cooperation of all republics. It is the result of the consistent implementation of our party's national Leninist policy; the result of the care and daily assistance to the Ukraine, like the other republics, on the part of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

Comrades, virtually half a year remains until the completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan. We are already able to sum up in advance some results of our work in this 5-year plan period. You know that we have said more than once that we have good indexes, indisputable achievements, but there are also important sectors where there has been serious lagging behind in plans.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan, average annual growth in the national revenue amounted to R2.4 billion, whereas in the current 5-year plan it reached R3.6 billion. The most important thing is that all this growth was obtained through increasing the productivity of social labor.

Savings in manpower amounts to over 4 million people, which is substantially above what has been planned. As far as agriculture is concerned, since the CPSU Central Committee May 1982 Plenum, the indexes regarding the work of the agro-industrial complex have also noticably improved. For example, the number of backward farms has been reduced tenfold.

In short, comrades, on all sectors of economic and cultural construction we are systematically moving forward. There is no doubt about that. However, and I would like to (?mention this in the aktiv), we are not satisfied with the results of our work, since we still have quite a number of shortcomings.

There can be no question, comrades -- the central task of all of us is the task of accelerating the rate of growth on the basis of scientific-technical progress. The question of organizing labor discipline and quality in its broadest sense must be at the center of attention. Only under these conditions can the 12th 5-Year Plan be -- and it has to be -- considerably better than all the previous 5-year plans. In this matter, the republic is making its worthy contribution to strengthening the economic and defense might of our beloved homeland. [applause]

Permit me, dear comrades, to give the floor to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause] [end recording]

Gorbachev Speech

LD272025 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Report on speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Ukrainian Communist Party aktiv meeting in Kiev on 27 June, with recorded excerpts; video shows Gorbachev speaking and shots of audience]

[Text] [Begin Gorbachev recording] Dear comrades, permit me first of all, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, to warmly and cordially greet you, the participants in this meeting of the republican party organization aktiv, and through you all the communists and all the working people of Soviet Ukraine. [applause] My stay in the Ukraine is coming to an end. It was a short one, but I think I would not be exaggerating if I were to say that it was rich in content. During that time there have been talks with the republican leadership, party and economic workers, scientists, and representatives of labor collectives in Kiev and Dneporpetrovsk.

Today's speech by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy complements the impressions I have gained of my stay on Ukrainian soil and my meetings with the working people of the republic. Maybe the main conclusion I have drawn from my trip to the Ukraine is that the people have an enormous interest in the plans of the party and the activity of the Central Committee; that they fully approve and support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy; and that the working people of the Ukraine have an ardent desire and striving to increase their contribution toward resolving the tasks of accelerating our homeland's social and economic development. [applause]

This lofty labor and political mood of the workers, the working people of the Ukraine, their profound interest in changes for the better in all spheres of the life of our society and their approval of and support for the party's policy I view as the most convincing confirmation of the correctness of the CPSU's course on the one hand, and on the other hand as the result of the great organizational and political work carried out by the Ukrainian Communist Party among the masses. [applause]

The Ukraine is one of the largest of our union republics. It is famed for its many-million-strong heroic working class, kolkhoz peasantry, outstanding figures in science and culture and its remarkable people who are true patriots and internationalists. [applause] The CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, the party, and all the Soviet people highly value the enormous contribution being made by communists and the Ukrainian people toward the development and strengthening of the economic and defense might of our homeland.

[Applause] I cannot help but single out in particular the chief thought that was expressed on more than one occasion during these past few days during my meetings and talks. The profound faith and hope of people that the CPSU will firmly implement the program for accelerating the country's social and economic development, which was formulated at the Central Committee April Plenum and in other recent party documents, stood out evidently in all those talks. This I viewed as a mandate from our people to the party, the Central Committee and the Soviet Government. To ensure that the mandate is carried out is a most important and crucial task for our Leninist party.

Our meeting is a noteworthy one in that it is taking place in the precongress period, in the final stage of the 11th 5-year period. The CPSU is advancing toward its 27th congress. It is our tradition that the party forum is marked by worthy deeds and fresh achievements in the development of Soviet society. And although I mean to say a few words later about the specific, practical tasks of the republican party organization, I should now like to single out the most important thing. Everything must be done to resolve successfully the economic and political tasks of 1985, the last and final year of the 5-year period. And what Vladimir Vasilyevich said in his speech -- that if the rate that the republic has now reached in the development of production, in the building up of production is maintained, then it will ensure the successful completion of this year, so there is a realistic possibility of solving that task -- I would like to support that thought by Vladimir Vasilyevich, and hope that that is what will happen. [applause]

This is very important in order to ensure the fulfillment primarily of our social plans. This is also important for the future, in order to make a good start in developing the economy in the years of the 12th 5-Year Plan. The tasks and the scale of our accomplishments in the new 5-year plan will be of primary importance for our country's future.

As a matter of fact, whatever approaches we take in the 12th 5-Year Plan, and whatever turns we make in the spirit of those plans that we have drawn up for ourselves even now, this will have far-reaching consequences, right up to the year 2000 and beyond. The reverse applies, too. If in the 12th 5-Year Plan we fail to do what I have been speaking about, and time slips by and is wasted -- and this has happened to us before, and we must be self-critical about it -- then our problems and difficulties may build up.

I believe that after all this vast amount of work in analyzing the state of affairs in the country, in the economy, in the social sphere, and in all other spheres of the party's work and activity, and when we have before us a true picture of what we are faced with and of the problems which have emerged before us at the present.

stage of our development, we cannot allow ourselves not to take advantage of all the opportunities for serious, sharp turns for the better during the preparation of the 12th 5-Year Plan and, in particular, at the stage of its realization and implementation. I would say this is the task above all tasks today.

Generally speaking, a picture is being presented of a situation whereby we must simultaneously tackle both current and long-term tasks. We must not overlook either one or the other; indeed, it is all interlinked. It is possible that we will not be able to resolve certain questions immediately, say, during the 5-year plan. I believe you realize this well enough.

But the main thing is that we have charted the right path and created the preconditions for confident progress. Since this is so, since we are unanimous in our understanding of the tasks which have arisen and unanimous as to the methods for performing these tasks, we must be resolute, steadfast, and active in implementing this line. We must go further, gather peace and fill it with new content, as dictated by the requirements of the contemporary stage of our development.

I should like to take this opportunity of our meeting to dwell on certain issues relating to our work. The whole crux of the matter now, comrades, is practicality, the ability to organize and put into practical effect everything that is envisaged. And I shall tell you bluntly that it would be serious negligence if the oblasts and republics started waiting for a detailed interpretation of the measures that have been drawn up to be given from above. To think thus is to fail completely to grasp the gist of the changes that have been outlined, of the fundamentally new approaches both in thinking and in everyday activities.

It is important to assess objectively what has been achieved and, of course, to look at existing shortcomings more exactingly and critically and gain a deeper understanding of our reserves and opportunities. The principal reserve is the already created basis of the republic's national economy and everything that has been achieved in economic and social development. The task, you see, the prime task, is to use this basis, this potential which has already been created. Relying on this mighty basis, the republic and every oblast in the republic individually can now tackle larger-scale and more responsible tasks. It is gratifying to note that in the current 5-year plan period the entire increase in national income has for the first time been obtained through raising labor producitivity. This is a great thing, a great thing. You must also be given credit for the fact that through your work a reduction in the materials consumption of public-sector output has been achieved.

At the same time, while giving you credit for your successes, one cannot fail to note that in terms of output growth in industry and agriculture, in trade turnover and some other important indicators, you have, according to the results of the last 4 years, fallen behind the targets of the 5-year plan period.

I believe that we are all united in the belief that the opportunities for accelerating the rate of the republic's economic development -- both this year and in the next 5-year plan period -- are enormous. In our view, labor productivity in the republic could be higher; at the moment, it is below average for the country. This is a vast reserve. Of course, this labor productivity index is determined by many factors but, you see, the natural conditions, the productive and scientific potential, and the potential as far as cadres are concerned -- this is something I always want to repeat, and this applies not just to management cadres but also to the qualifications of industrial workers, kolkohz workers and the scientific and technical intelligentsia -- are not only no less than in many republics, but surpass many republics.

Thus there is every reason for expecting a more rapid increase in labor productivity and production efficiency, and it is a good thing that you have already started this work, and here are the results: The entire increase in national income has been attained on the basis of raising labor productivity.

Movement has started: It must be persistently continued. This is the main thrust of the work and, I would say, the chief reserve. [end recording]

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev went on to dwell on questions relating to the work and the improvement of the qualitative indices of metallurgy, the coal industry, and machine building, the improvement of capital construction, and the development of scientific research:

[Beoin Gorbachev recording] The necessary base must be created for broadening the scale and raising the level of scientific work at institutes of the academies of sciences, at scientific-research institutes attached to individual industries and at the country's higher educational establishments. In this connection I cannot but mention the enormous impression which my look at the work of the Paton Electric Welding Institute made on me. I had previously heard a great deal about the institute, about its scientific staff and achievements, and now I have managed to take a more detailed, closer look, as they say. Very major problems relating to our national economy and scientific and technical progress are successfully being resolved here. Effective forms of relating fundamental research, creative thought and creative work to the needs of economic construction, of developing new equipment and technology and putting them into production have been found. I consider it necessary to think about how the work of the institute can be made more broadly available to the whole of the scientific world of our country. I can see that it is necessary to return to this in Moscow.

I have already said that the Ukraine is a very major agricultural region. It can be said directly -- I want to say, and I am not afraid of repeating myself, that people in the Ukraine love the land and know how to manage the land. But today it is necessary to talk to the aktiv about the state of affairs in this sector. Vladimir Vasilyevich has already touched on this, and I should also like to give it my attention because, comrades, this altogether is not a simple question for our whole country.

And where, if not first and foremost in the Ukraine, which is such a well-organized republic, should one not go about resolving it? What should one bear in mind, and what is most noteworthy? In recent years, there have been great fluctuations in the production and sale to the state of a number of the most important types of land husbandry produce. This then has a general effect on everything. Particularly great anxiety is aroused by the state of affairs in the grain farming economy. What we have to do is to advance toward concentrating grain production and resources on it, and first and foremost in those areas where a greater return can be obtained. But spreading things around for all the crops -- when one thing goes here, another goes there, equipment goes one place, and fertilizers to another -- yields nothing. Especially as now we fundamentally have all the technical means required. Let us now do some work on the grain crops, which have been standing all the time in line, so to speak, behind the others, behind the sugar beet, behind the sunflower, behind the vegetables, behind the grapes, and so forth. All the increase in fertilizers -- and we have started this during this 5-year period and must continue it in the next -- must be devoted to these purposes.

The Ukraine has now embarked on the correct path of developing livestock breeding, the path of intensification. There are now many outstanding questions of plant selection and the creation of an efficient fodder base capable of ensuring the necessary level of productivity, and of resolving organizational and social questions relating to livestock breeders.

Results have already been obtained. It is along that path that we must advance, and I would say that I have no reason to dwell here on any specific instances or individual details: The direction that has been taken is the correct one, and I would like to support it, comrades. That is the path we must advance on. [applause]

We are faced, comrades, with great efforts to advance the tasks of scientific and technological progress in the cadre aspect. And those cadres that the Ukraine has today must work in a new way, under new conditions. So everyone has to learn, comrades, and relearn, evaluating at its true worth, dear comrades, everything that has been done.

I should like to wish you great success in our future work, and to express complete confidence and the hope that both the party organization and all the Ukrainian people will make a worthy contribution toward implementing the great tasks that life itself has set us. [prolonged applause; video shows audience giving Gorbachev a standing ovation]

DPA: SAKHAROV HOME IN GORKIY 'UNINHABITED'

LD261501 Hamburg DPA in German 1442 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Cologne, 26 Jun (DPA) -- The flat of Andrey Sakharov, the Soviet Nobel Peace Prize winner and critic of the regime, has not been inhabited for several weeks, according to the exiled writer Lev Kopelev, who lives in Cologne. There were no longer any lights on in the windows in the evening and the guards were no longer there, Kopelev told DPA. Sakharov and his wife Elena Bonner were exiled to Gorkiy in 1980 and since then have been watched around the clock by the militia.

According to other reports, the Sakharov couple began a hunger strike in May to force the sick Elena Bonner's exit to the West. Kopelev also reported that doctors are alleged to have said during Sakharov's force feeding in a Gorkiy hospital: "We will not let you die, but we will make you a cripple."

Serious Illness Reported

AU271959 Paris AFP in English 1950 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Bonn, June 27 (AFP) -- Dissident Soviet academic Andrey Sakharov is seriously ill and under intensive care in a Soviet hospital for a heart condition and Parkinson's disease, the West German daily newspaper BILD said, citing films sent from Moscow.

BILD in its edition to appear tomorrow said it had two video films, "clearly" taken secretly from behind a mirror, showing Mr. Sakharov in hospital in Gorkiy, a city closed to foreigners where he has been exiled by Soviet authorities.

According to the newspaper, one color film shows the Nobel Prize-winning physicist reading a copy of the U.S. magazine TIME, dated June 3. He is later seen turning the pages of a calendar marked June 14. It also showed Dr. Natalia Yevdokimova who says in the soundtrack she has been treating Mr. Sakharov for four years. She explained that his condition is "currently satisfactory", but added that he suffers from "serious heartbeat troubles, a narrowing of the coronary arteries, arteriosclerosis, and is starting to suffer from Parkinson's disease."

According to Dr. Yevdokimova he takes medicines prescribed to him, in particular vitamins ordered by a neurologist. She added that his heart functions were monitored and that Moscow heart specialists treat him.

The film shows Mr. Sakharov dressed in a jogging suit, in a comfortable room at the Gorkiy clinic, where BILD said he eats three meals a day. He is seen receiving a letter from the nuclear institute at Tokyo University.

"Certain people in the West have said he is about to die from hunger," Dr. Yevdokimova said, adding that the accusations were offensive, both personally "and in our professional capacity".

The second film, in black and white, shows him having a medical examination and entering a room with his wife Elena Bonner -- also exiled in Gorkiy. A doctor is seen taking an electro-cardiogram, then examining him with a stethoscope. On his left leg there appears to be a fungus type growth for which Miss Bonner is heard to say: "I have a good ointment for that at home in Moscow." The neurologist tests his reflexes and asks whether he still bleeds from the nose. Mr. Sakharov replies "No".

The physicist's son-in-law Efrim Yankelevich ((spelling as received)) said the films, totaling 75 minutes, was the first time he had seen anything of the couple for a year. "We thank the Soviet Government for this opportunity, which will not however replace contact with the Sakharovs," he said.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW LABOR COLLECTIVES

PM271151 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 85 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "A Fitting Greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress! Meeting of Representatives of Collectives of Enterprises and Organizations in Moscow City"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of representatives of collectives of Moscow City enterprises and organizations took place at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom's House of Political Enlightenment yesterday. The participants discussed the question of the socialist pledges of Moscow's working people for a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The meeting was opened by L.V. Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Trade Unions Council. The meeting was addressed by Ye.N. Osinkin, chairman of the I.A. Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant trade union committee; Hero of Socialist Labor V.G. Komarov, fitter at the S. Ordzhonikidze Stankostroitelnyy Zavod Association; N.N. Shcherbakova, weaver at the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Cotton Textiles Combine; A.P. Solovyev, electric locomotive driver at the Moskva-Sortirovochnaya Locomotive Depot; N.M. Glukh, secretary of the All-Union Scientific Research and Design Institute of Metallurgical Machine Building party committee; and A.I. Milyayev, leader of a comprehensive team at the Moscow City Main Administration of Industrial Construction's No 2 Mosstroy Trust.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke at the meeting. Socialist pledges for a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress were adopted unanimously. Taking part in the meeting were V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, I.D. Pisarev, A.M. Roganov, and L.N. Spiridonov, secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; and A.T. Shamonin, secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom.

The adoption of high socialist pledges in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, V.V. Grishin said in his speech, is evidence of the working people's increased concern for the affairs of society and the state, their full approval of the party's policy, and their desire to move forward persistently and develop more actively the struggle to strengthen our motherland's economic and defense might.

Moscow's working people, like all Soviet people, greeted with tremendous enthusiasm the results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the decision to convene the 27th CPSU Congress 25 February 1986. Party congresses are important milestones along the path of socialist creation. At the congresses, the party maps out, on the basis of the historical experience accumulated, the stages of our society's further development along the path of building communism. The significance of the forthcoming CPSU congress is determined by the novelty and scale of the tasks facing society and the nature of the period we are living through.

The Muscovites warmly approve and unanimously support the propositions and conclusions contained in the report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the April Plenum, the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy, and the active, purposeful activity of its Central Committee and Politburo aimed at further boosting the country's economy, science, and culture, increasing the people's well-being, and strengthening world peace.

Drawing on the experience of socialist building, the Soviet economy's acievements, and the CPSU's scientifically elaborated strategy, the April Plenum formulated the concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress.

Great social and political significance was attached to M.S. Gorbachev's meetings and talks with the party aktiv, working people, and inhabitants of Moscow and Leningrad, at which they discussed key problems of the intensification of social production, the improvement of the state of affairs in capital construction, the rational and efficient utilization of material and technical resources, and the stepping up of work to ensure the fuller satisfaction of the population's material and cultural needs.

As is well known, an all-union conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, convened by the CPSU Central Committee, was held 11-12 June. It was pointed out in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's detailed report at the conference that the transfer of the economy onto an intensive path of development, the transformation of the material and technical base of production, and the attainment of the world's highest levels of labor productivity can only be ensured on the basis of the wide introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology. The conference elaborated measures to accelerate scientific and technical progress with a view to the successful resolution of the tasks of economic and social development which face the country.

Active preparations for the forthcoming party congress have now been launched in all the city's labor collectives. At the party and workers' meetings which have been held everywhere, the working people have declared their determination to greet this remarkable event with major new achievements in labor. The collectives of industrial enterprises, transport, construction, and municipal services organizations, and scientific institutions are actively launching a precongress socialist competition to accelerate the intensification of production and enhance its efficiency; to introduce the achievements of science into production; to strengthen organization and discipline everywhere; and to fulfill ahead of schedule the targets for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The city has a reliable basis for the attainment of these goals. In the period of the 11th 5-Year Plan which has so far elapsed, the further development of social production has been ensured in all sectors of the national economy and its efficiency has been increased. In the main the targets for the 5-year plan and for its final year are being fulfilled as regards the basic indicators. It may be said with confidence that by the end of this year the 5-year plan for the production of the majority of the most important types of articles and for other indicators will be fulfilled. It is intended that the city's industry will produce output worth hundreds of millions of rubles over and above the 5-year plan targets.

In speaking of the results achieved in the period since the start of the 11th 5-Year Plan, V.V. Grishin went on to stress, I would particularly like to highlight the last, concluding year of the 5-year period. The CPSU Central Committee's decisions on the intensification of the economy, the organizational and political work being done by party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders, the wide development of the working people's creative initiative, and their selfless labor under the slogans "Honor and glory for labor!" and "40 shock labor weeks for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War," combined with the measures being taken to strengthen discipline and organization, ensured the successful fulfillment by Moscow's national economy of the plan for the first 5 months of this year.

Industry has fulfilled the plan for the volume of output sales by 102 percent. A considerable quantity of trucks, cars, metal-cutting machine toos, industrial robots, instruments, means of automation and other output was manufactured in addition to the plan. The fulfillment of deliveries under contracts improved somewhat. The rate of growth in the volume of industrial output in relation to the corresponding period last year was 103.6 percent. The collectives of the city's industrial enterprises are successfully fulfilling the socialist pledges adopted for 1985 as regards a 1 percent above-plan increase in labor productivity. The actual growth was 3.9 percent, as against a plan target for the year of 2.6 percent.

On the basis of the more rational expenditure of material, energy, and manpower resources, in January-April an additional reduction in prime cost of output of 0.4 percent was achieved, which accords with the pledges adopted. Tens of millions of rubles of above-plan profit were obtained.

Targets for the 5 months for the production of consumer goods were fulfilled. Some R150 million worth of these goods were produced above plan, including a considerable quantity of textiles, sewn goods, leather footwear, knitted outerwear, furniture, refrigerators, meat products, and confectionery.

The Moscow Railroad Collective eliminated the lag which had developed in January-March as regards freight shipments, and overfulfilled the 5-month targets as regards the average weight of freight trains, labor productivity, and passenger shipments. The workers of the Moscow City Main Administration of Motor Transport, the city passenger transport service, and the subway coped with the targets set.

The city's construction workers basically fulfilled the 5-month plan for the construction and commissioning of industrial, production, housing, civil, cultural, consumer, trade, and municipal facilities and for the technical preparation of territory. Work was carried out to put the housing stock and supply lines and equipment in order and to provide public services and amenities in the city. The 5-month plan for the repair of apartment blocks was overfulfilled.

At enterprises and organizations in industry, transport, construction, and municipal services, attention toward the rational, thrifty use of material, raw material, and energy resources has been stepped up.

Tasks are being consistently resolved to improve the population's living standard. Some 100,000 Muscovites have improved their housing conditions since the beginning of the year. The volume of retail turnover in trade and public catering increased by R293 million in the 5 months. Services worth R2.7 million were provided to the population in addition to the plan.

High production indicators were achieved by the collectives of the following production associations: the Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant, the S. Ordzhonikidze Stankostroitelnyy Zavod, the Moskva Sewn Goods Association, and the Zarya Footwear Association; the 50th Anniversary of the USSR Plant for the Production of Automated Lines and Special Machine Tools; the Elektroshchit Plant; the I.P. Bardina Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy; the Central Scientific Research Institute of Machine Building Technology; and others.

Production frontrunners and innovators march in the vanguard of socialist competition. More than 160,000 Moscow working people have completed their 5-year plan targets. Among them are Vyacheslav Petrovich Petrov, molder the foundry at the Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant; Antonina Mikhaylovna Pokhmelnova, assembler at the Second Moscow Clocks and Watches Plant; Viktor Grigoryevich Shishkin, fitter at the Lenin Komsomol Motor Vehicle Plant; Lidiya Nikolayevna Odinokova, team leader at the Parizhskaya Kommuna footwear factory; Mikhail Andronovich Lazarev, leader of a comprehensive team at the Main Administration for the Construction of Engineering Systems in Moscow City; Yuriy Nikolayevich Chumachenko, electric locomotive driver at the Moskva-Sortirovochnaya Locomotive Depot; and many others.

On behalf of the party gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow City Trade Unions Council, and the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom, V.V. Grishin cordially thanked the production frontrunners and innovators, leading collectives, and working people of Moscow for their selfless shock labor and wished all the city's working people further successes in labor for the sake of our great motherland.

While in the main assessing positively the results of the work done in the first 5 months of the year, the speaker noted that there are serious shortcomings and unutilized reserves and potential in the development of the city's economy. Because of a poor standard of organization of production, certain enterprises are failing to work smoothly and steadily, failing to fulfill the targets set, introducing the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress into production too slowly, making poor use of existing production capacities, and failing to speed up the assimilation of newly commissioned capacities. Sufficient measures are not being adopted to strengthen plan and performance discipline. Many enterprises, while fulfilling the plans for volume indicators, fail to cope with targets relating to the range of products. Pledges for deliveries of output in accordance with contracts concluded are not fulfilled everywhere. At many enterprises the rates of increase in labor productivity are low. Individual plants and factories fail to fulfill targets for this very important indicator.

In all, 33 enterprises failed to fulfill the plan for January-May of this year as regards output sales. A low level of plan fulfillment was allowed to occur at the machine plant of the Ministry of Transport Construction (director Comrade Filev), the sewn goods associations Sokol (director Comrade Sherstyukov), Zarnitsa (director Comrade Vasilyeva), Pioner (director Comrade Denisov), and the No. 20 Wood Processing Combine (director Comrade Flerov).

A total of 147 enterprises did not completely fulfill pledges for output deliveries. There was a large shortfall in output supplied by the Krasnyy Bogatyr, Dinamo, Moskabel, and Vympel associations, the Kauchuk and Frezer plants, the tractor hydraulic units plant, the Sverdlov silk combine, the Krasnokholmskiy worsted combine, and the Krasnaya Roza combine.

There were 37 enterprises which failed to fulfill labor productivity targets. The level of plan fulfillment is particularly low at the Kalinin pump plant, the Kalibr plant, the Moscow fish combine, and the Ochakovskiy ferroconcrete structures plant.

The quality of a number of types of articles, including consumer goods, produced by Moscow's industry is not up to modern requirements. Output is being renewed too slowly in a number of sectors of industry, especially machine building, as well as light and food industry.

Scientific and technical progress is developing at an inadequate rate. Science often fails to exert due influence on production. The design quality of new machines and devices and manufacturing processes, which is sometimes low, hampers the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in sectors of the national economy. They often incorporate obsolete design solutions. The proportion of models of new equipment developed in Moscow's scientific research instttutes and design bureaus and assimilated by industry which are of a technical standard surpassing systems at home and abroad has scarcely increased at all in recent years. Many valuable scientific developments are introduced into production extremely slowly.

There are shortcomings in capital construction. The pace and volume of construction and labor productivity are increasing too slowly and the organization of construction production is not improving. At many sites the actual duration of construction work is in excess of the norm. The laying of supply lines and the construction of built-in and built-in premises to expand the service sphere and of children's preschool institutions are not proceeding at a satisfactory pace. Work to modernize many industrial enterprises and health care institutions is lagging behind substantially. There are many complaints about the poor quality of buildings and installations which are handed over.

There were 64 construction organizations which failed to fulfill the volume of contracting work set. Among them were 10 construction and installation administrations of the Mosmetrostroy, the No 38 mechanized column of the Spetsstroy trust, 12 construction organizations of the Moscow City Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction, and 13 organizations of the Moscow City Main Administration of Industrial Construction. Enterprises and organizations in Gagarinskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Kalinninskiy, Kirovskiy, Kuybyshevskiy, Lenininskiy, Moskvoretskiy, and Sverdlovskiy Rayons failed to assimilate the capital investments limit set for January-May.

There are substantial omissions and shortcomings in the work of the city's transport. Freightcar idle time is still great, the throughput capacity of the Moscow railroad network is not being developed sufficiently, and train traffic schedules are not always observed. The efficiency of the motor transport fleets is low. The Moscow City Main Administration of Motor Transport is not conpletely fulfilling the enterprises' and organizations' requests for trucks. Interruptions occur in the work of trolleybus and bus pools, and sometimes the subway too. The Moscow River Shipping Line is not fulfilling the plan.

Trade and municipal and consumer service enterprises are not restructuring their work sufficiently rapidly.

Progressive forms of service to purchasers, container systems for the supply and sale of goods in the stores, and small-scale means of mechanization are being introduced too slowly.

The fulfillment of the trade turnover plan is very strained. Trade exerts too weak an influence on the formation of plans for the production of consumer goods, and often tolerates instances of cuts in the production of output which the population needs. Muscovites have many complaints about the poor quality fulfillment of orders and instances of things being spoiled or going missing at consumer service enterprises. The range and volume of services to the population is too small. As of today the service sphere is not fully satisfying the increased demands and needs of the city's inhabitants.

There are many unresolved problems and omissions in the work of urban and municipal services. Planned preventive maintenance work on apartment blocks is lagging behind schedule in Babushkinskiy and Moskvoretskiy Rayons. This work is often carried out to a poor standard. So far this year, the full volume of repairs of rolled roofing has not been carried out in 11 rayons. Major complaints should be made about the quality of these services' work in looking after the streets and open areas, keeping them clean, and making the city green.

V.V. Grishin then dwelt on questions of the organization of socialist competition. He noted that Moscow's labor collectives do not fully utilize its mobilizing potential. It has not everywhere become an effective means of developing the labor and sociopolitical activeness of workers and employees. Daily, painstaking organizational work to involve the working people in competition is sometimes replaced by mere show, and cases of a formal approach to this important matter have not been eradicated.

Educational work is not always filled with concrete content, which lessens its effectiveness, so that it fails to yield tangible results in strengthening labor and production discipline and eradicating writeups, embezzlements of socialist property, and violations of public order and other norms of socialist communal living.

In some collectives the struggle against that dangerous social evil, drunkenness and alcoholism, is developing unjustifiably slowly. Explainatory work is not backed up by practical actions. Measures of social influence and the force of the law are not applied to offenders and their misdeeds are rarely discussed at workers' meetings, sessions of antidrunkenness commissions, public cadre departments, and comradely courts. The city's administrative organs should be more resolute in restructuring and improving their work.

Thus, at the city's enterprises and organizations there are considerable reserves and unutilized potential for greatly increasing production efficiency through improving organization, strengthening order and discipline in all sectors of production, and cultivating in cadres and all working people a high sense of responsibility and a conscientious attitude to work.

In working on preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders are channeling the efforts of labor collectives toward the attainment of high production indicators. Our main task, V.V. Grishin stressed, is to ensure the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plan for 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole by every enterprise and every organization in the city and to create all the necessary conditions for successful work from the very beginning of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Seeking to respond with concrete deeds to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks now being set by the party, the labor collectives of enterprises in industry, transport, construction, and municipal services and of scientific institutions are launching a wide socialist competition under the slogan "More high-quality output for less material and labor expenditure."

In light of the results of work in the first 5 months of this year, increased socialist pledges have been adopted by enterprises, organizations, and rayons in honor of the coming party congress. These pledges are economically justified. They reflect the desire of the capital's working people to increase their input and augment their contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party for accelerating the intensification of production and to achieve higher rates of growth of production and labor productivity, improvement of quality, and reduction of the prime cost of output, and savings in everything.

It is clear from the comrades' speeches at the present meeting what reserves the labor collectives intend to draw upon in order to achieve the targets set. They are improving the organization of labor and production, accelerating the introduction of new technology and advanced techniques, reducing the proportion of manual lagor, making fuller use of equipment, accelerating the assimilation of newly commissioned capacities, reducing the expenditure of raw and semifinished materials and electricity per unit of output, making savings in everything, and ensuring high quality of output and work done.

The pledges of the Krasnyy Proletariy Machine Took Plant envisage ensuring by 1 November 1985, 2 months ahead of schedule, the assimilation of capacities for the production of 100 high-precision metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control.

The collective of the Mosbytkhim production association in conjunction with construction workers has pledged to commission capacities for the production of new types of household chemical products worth R1 million in addition to the plan for the year.

High targets have been set by the collectives of the I.A. Likhachev plant, the No 1 State Bearings Plant, the S. Ordzhonikidze Machine Tooks Plant, the Lenin Komsomel Motor Vehicle Plant, the hard alloys combine, the Trekgornaya Manufakture combine, the Moscow Railroad, the Moscow City Main Administration of Housing and Civil Construction, the Moscow City Main Administration of Industrial Construction, the Institute of Metallurgical Machine Building, the Lebedev Institute of Phusics, and many other enterprises and organizations.

The labor collectives' socialist pledges form the basis of the socialist pledges of Moscow's working people in honor of the 17th CPSU congress. V.V. Grishin went on to dwell in detail on the pledges of workers in industry, transport, construction, scientific institutions, municipal services, trade, public catering, and consumer services.

In order to ensure the fulfillment of the targets planned by the collectives of enterprises and organizations for a fitting greeting for the 17th CPSU Congress, purposeful work is needed by party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, as well as total creative commitment by every production collective and active, selfless work by every working person in the city. Every measure must be adopted to create the conditions for highly productive labor by the working people. At present the main task is to mobilize all Moscow's working people to shock labor and the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of plans and pledges for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets by every labor collective.

The competitors' efforts must be directed toward high end results for the lowest possible expenditure of labor and material resources. To this end, as was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, it is necessary to conduct matters in such a way as to bring all economic and social reserves into play by means of a radical improvement in organization, to galvanize the human factor above all, and on this basis to obtain a rapid return in all sectors of the city's economy. Above all it is necessary to utilize more efficiently everything available to us -- equipment, machinery and devices, and human labor -- and to ensure strict observance of labor, technological and state discipline and impose due order in all components of production and management.

The party sets the task of achieving a decisive breakthrough in the transfer of the national economy onto a footing of intensive development, significantly increasing the rate of growth of social production in a short space of time, and reaching the world's leading positions as regards the level of labor productivity.

In his report at the all-union conference on questions of scientific and technical progress Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed that all party organizations, labor collectives, economic leaders, and management organs are called upon to contribute to this work. In this respect, he said, the Central Committee pins great hopes on the working class and intelligentsia of Moscow and on the capital' mighty scientific and production potential.

What is most important for the resolution of these tasks is the acceleration of the retooling of enterprises, their comprehensive modernization, and the mechanization and automation of production and management.

Party organizations, soviets of people's deputies, economic leaders, and labor collectives must keep their attention focused on questions connected with the intensification of production. More active work must be done to introduce the most progressive new equipment and techniques which fundamentally transform the production process and are capable of increasing labor productivity many times over, increasing the volume of production of high quality output with a smaller number of workers, and significantly improving all economic indicators.

The implementation of the planned measures to improve production organization and the utilization of the available production potential should be monitored more strictly, and newly commissioned capacities should be assimilated more rapidly. Party and public organizations must seek the fulfillment of the plans and measures outlined.

Much should be achieved in resolving the tasks of speeding up the rate of social production and the increase in labor productivity by improving the economic machinery and the organization of labor. Party and trade union organizations and economic leaders must step up attention toward the development of team forms of labor organization and payment, and in particular integrated, financially autonomous teams.

As was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and also at the all-union conference on questions of scientific and technical progress, today we can no longer speed up our development without ensuring the eonomical, thrifty expenditure of all types of resources and a significant improvement in output quality. There must be special monitoring of the fulfillment at every enterprise of the targets set and the socialist plecges adopted by collectives relating to saving raw and semifinished materials and fuel and energy resources.

It is important for party and public organizations and labor collectives to concern themselves with questions of thrift and quality not just now and again, but constantly and purposefully. More attention must be devoted to questions of expanding the output of equipment and articles which are less materials-intensive, introducing waste-free and resource-saving technologies, and utilizing production waste and secondary raw materials, and the high quality of all articles and their competitiveness on the world market must be ensured.

In developing the economy we must display constant concern for the satisfaction of the Muscovites' growing needs and requirements. The level of production and quality of consumer goods must be improved in every way and the range expanded. We must strive to ensure that goods produced in Moscow are fully up to the requirements of the city's inhabitants as regards technical execution, external appearance, and other consumer properties. Consumer services to the population must be improved both in terms of quality and in terms of the forms of services offered.

It is important to prepare well for the next procurement campaign, put all the vegetable stores, bases, and depots in good order, prepare the necessary machinery, mobilize people to work efficiently and in a well organized way, and adopt measures to help the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Moscow region to gather in the harvest.

As you all understand, the results of Muscovites' work to ensure a fitting greeting for the next party congress depand largely on the successful preparation of enterprises in industry, construction, and transport, energy supply organizations, and the municipal services for work in winter conditions. Party and soviet organizations and economic leaders must adopt measures to ensure the timely preparation of plants, factories, and construction sites for the winter and to put rolling stock and transport and lifting machinery into proper order. The on-schedule commissioning of new power capacities at TETs and Rayon thermal stations, main heat supply lines, and district heating networks which are under construction should be ensured. It is important to complete maintenance work on heat and energy equipment, power stations, and heat and electricity networks promptly and to a high standard. It is necessary to ensure the fulfillment of the full volume of work to maintain and provide heating, and other institutions. Particular attention must be devoted to the creation of the necessary fuel stocks in the city.

In seeking the fulfillment of socialist pledges, party, trade union, and komsomol organizations and economic leaders must improve the organization of socialist competition. The main aims of the competition in the precongress period are to ensure an efficient work pace, the prompt fulfillment of contract commitments, the improvement of output quality, and the rational, economical utilization of working time, raw and semi-finished materials, and power. This should be the purpose of all forms of publicity and educational work to increase the labor activeness of every member of the collective.

It is necessary to support the working people's initiatives and innovations in every way and generalize and disseminate leading experience. This will promote the fulfillment of state targets and of the pledges being discussed today.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that Moscow's working people, guided by the party's decisions, will augment their efforts in the struggle for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and will greet that outstanding event of our time -- the 27th CPSU Congress -- with gifts of their labor.

Attends Gorkom Session

LD251751 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] A Moscow Gorkom session today discussed tasks to ensure the fulfillment of the plans for the development of the city's economy for the year and for the 5-year period, and for providing a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, participated in the work of the session.

VOROTNIKOV VISITS MORDOVIAN ASSR, PENZA OBLAST

LD271913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] From 24 to 27 June Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was visiting the Mordovian ASSR and Penza Oblast. He visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises, construction projects, trade enterprises, health care and educational establishments and institutions of learning. He familiarized himself with progress in the implementation of socio-economic and cultural development programs and the prospects for further national economic transformations in the autonomous republic and the oblast. Comrade Vorotnikov acquainted himself with the organization of feed production and the condition of areas sown to grain and other crops.

At the party obkoms Comrade Vorotnikov had meetings with members of the bureaus of the CPSU obkoms and with the party, administrative and economic aktiv. Stemming from the directives drawn up at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the conference at the CPSU Central Committee on matters relating to an acceleration of scientific and technological progress, emphasis was placed on the urgent importance of a radical restructuring of methods for managing the economy and its transfer on to the path of intensive development on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technological progress, a profound search for reserves and a raising of discipline and responsibility in all areas of work.

At Saransk and Penza Comrade Vorotnikov laid flowers at monuments to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and memorials in honor of servicemen who died during the Great Patriotic War years. He visited the republican museum of fine arts and the state Lermontov Museum preserve at Tarkhany.